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12.10.81

READERS' LETTERS

Jews and Universal Human Rights

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The controversy over the anti-Semitic implications of Jacobo Timerman's ordeal tends to dangerously overshadow the basic issue: the blatant violation of human rights in Latin America. Mr. Timerman is one among thousands of victims of a violent anti-terrorist campaign waged by a rightist military government against dissenters of all creeds.

The experience of the Jewish people throughout centuries of persecution has taught us that no one can be free in a world bound in chains. The banner of human rights is universal. It is the rallying cry for all people who chafe under an oppressive yoke. As Jews, we must raise our voices in union with all those who struggle for freedom, and together seek effective ways of combating such systematic atrocities against human dignity.

Yes, there are serious anti-Semitic trends in Argentina today.



Jacobo Timerman

But to compare them to pre-World War II Nazi programmes in Germany is an exaggeration that can destroy Timerman's credibility. That would be most unfortunate, precisely because he is a brave and vital defender of universal human rights.

RABBI HENRY I. SOBEL
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

THE PRESIDENT AND POLITICS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — A news item that I found somewhat puzzling appeared in your issue of September 25. According to this report, one of the new Herut MKs, Michael Reiser, has announced his intention of tabling a private member's bill forcing the President of Israel to stay out of politics for a number of years upon retirement.

One cannot help wondering why. Surely a former president's return to politics cannot pose a danger to democracy if he has stayed scrupulously apolitical while in office. Is it possible that this proposed bill has been tabled with the sole intent of keeping Yitzhak Navon out of politics? It would seem so.

It is generally acknowledged that Mr. Navon has been a superlative president, and a very popular one. In all likelihood he would make a great prime minister. Moreover, he is particularly well fitted to combat one of the greatest dangers facing



President Navon

this country — the drifting apart of the two major ethnic groups.

This, then, is what Mr. Reiser fears: neither a danger to democracy, nor a danger to Israel, but a danger to the Likud in the elections to come. The question is whether such a proposal is worthy of our democracy.

KENNETH L. PRESSER
Haifa.

RARE DEER ARE NOW REPRODUCING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The Jerusalem Post recently featured a report on the smuggling of rare Persian deer from Iran to Israel days before the fall of the Shah. According to The Post, "the dramatic story of the operation is revealed in the current issue of International Wildlife." The truth is

that this daring rescue mission was previously reported by a Jerusalem-based writer, Jane Friedman, in the New York Times Magazine of April 5, 1981. The deer are now reproducing at the Hai Bar Wildlife Reserve.

MIRIAM ARONER
Tel Aviv.

ATTITUDES TO DENTAL CARE IN ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Howard and Irma Newmark are to be congratulated on their approach to dental care in Musrara as described in The Jerusalem Post of September 11.

The Project Renewal dental clinic in Ashkelon has been providing a similar oral hygiene and treatment programme for school children during the past 18 months. We have used volunteer dental educators who have visited the schools and shown slide programmes. Treatment in the clinics has been provided by volunteer dental surgeons from the UK. We have now opened an oral hygiene clinic where groups of invited children are taught proper methods of oral hygiene and are given an insight into the causes of dental decay and gum disease. The success of our programme is now becoming apparent as the children are re-examined.

The dental problems of Musrara

and Ashkelon are not unique. They are to be found in every town in the country. For the Israeli patient who can afford dental care, the emphasis has always been on reconstruction following breakdown of the teeth and not on preventive dentistry. Tel Aviv University had to close down its dental hygienist and educator programme due to lack of financial support from the government, which reflects its current attitude to dental care education.

Those of us who have studied the dental problem in Israel are aware of the shortage of well-trained dentists and their concentration in the main cities. An expansion of existing dental schools and oral hygiene departments and the creation of new schools in Haifa and Beersheba will take time. There is no shortage of students wishing to be dentists but, because of the ineptitude of successive governments, there is no room for them to study in Israel. They are forced to study in inferior dental schools abroad. An

increase in the number of highly qualified dentists will improve standards and reduce fees due to the influence of market forces, as has occurred in the UK.

A total dental health programme should be conducted by the government and the profession, using the advertisement media, television and radio to spread the message that good oral hygiene and a reduction in sugar consumption will produce a healthier mouth for life.

It will not be possible for the Diaspora, through Project Renewal, to provide dentistry for all the citizens of Israel. We can only initiate and offer dentistry to a small proportion of those in need. It is up to the citizens of Israel to pressure the government to create, in association with the existing programmes, a dental health service able to offer dentistry to all the citizens of Israel at a cost within their means.

GERALD M. FEINGOLD
Manchester.

ADMIRABLE PEOPLE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I have worked with Israeli soldiers of the Israeli Air Force for three months. As an American, who is used to elaborate equipment and tooling to achieve results, I learned quickly that in Israel, the same is accomplished with a minimum of cost and little or no equipment to speak of. The spirit, pride and conscientious attitude of these young men have drawn my greatest respect. They have come close to miraculous accomplishments time and time again.

I have seen with envy, how these soldiers represent this young nation of Israel through hard work and patience. I think unmatched in the world. I have learned from them and I am proud to have been a member of their team.

Soon, I will return to the United States, somewhat sad to leave behind a group of friends with whom I shared everything, but most of all, the humility of men who are trying to build a country for themselves under most adverse conditions.

KURT W. SPLITTER
Tel Aviv (Seal Beach, Calif.)

SPIRITUAL LEGACY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Dr. Manfred R. Lehmann (August 24) appears to see a contradiction between my appeal for "respect for the nation's spiritual legacy" and my advocacy of free exercise of spiritual devotion by Conservative Jews and their rabbis.

There is not the slightest inconsistency here. Conservative Jews and their great institutions of piety and learning are no less responsive to the nation's spiritual legacy than those who express their devotion in the Orthodox framework. I am at a loss to understand the bizarre assumption that the majority of synagogue-goers and rabbis in the United States fall outside the spiritual legacy of Judaism.

London (Jerusalem). ABBA EBAN

VISIT TO NURNBERG

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The letter from Ein Harod about a visit to Nurnberg, of all places, (September 3) makes me feel ashamed. To go there for "understanding of our problems" is incredible. Where was the understanding 40 years ago?

Ramat Gan. A. GINOSAR

THE JERUSALEM POST

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ISRAEL MOURNS MOSHE DAYAN



Moshe Dayan with Begin, Carter and Sadat on visit to Gettysburg memorial during the Camp David conference; and (right) Dayan in the Knesset.

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel at the weekend mourned Moshe Dayan, courageous soldier and brilliant statesman, who died of a massive heart attack Friday night and was to be buried in a state funeral at the moshav of Nahalal, where he grew up.

World leaders joined in paying tribute to the former IDF chief of staff, defence minister and foreign minister.

At Dayan's request, no eulogies were to be read at the funeral and no salutes fired.

At his bedside when he died were his wife, Rachel, and his daughter, novelist Yael Dayan. They were joined later at his home in Zahala by

his two sons, former Ehud and filmmaker Assaf, by former brother-in-law Ezer Weizman and his wife Reuma, and by Dayan's longtime political aides Mordechai Ben-Porat and Zalman Shoval.

Amid the torrent of praise and eulogies that poured into Israel from around the world at the weekend one aspect of Dayan's multi-faceted character was stressed again and again: his originality.

It was perhaps most succinctly stated by his longtime friend and political ally, Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres. "He never copied anyone in his life," Peres said. "And he can never be copied."

Just as he was unique in bat-

tlefield bravery ("almost abnormal," in the words of Weizman), so too in statecraft Dayan exhibited that creativity and fertility of mind that are the attributes of the very few.

"For many long years Moshe Dayan symbolized, to this nation and to the world, the young generation of Israel fighting for its survival. In recent years, he was the untiring pursuer of peace," said President Yitzhak Navon last weekend in a broadcast to the nation.

"He was a man without fear — and therefore he could serve as an example to others," said Prime Minister Menachem Begin in his broadcast eulogy. "He was unequal-

led in our generation in fulfilment of the ancient Jewish heritage embodied in the command, 'After me'."

Navon, who knew Dayan well from the days when they both served under David Ben-Gurion, said:

"Moshe Dayan will be remembered for his great contribution in imbuing the spirit of fighting bravery into the IDF, and for his fruitful and original thinking in the field of foreign policy."

"At one and the same time he was a rough-edged sabra and a sensitive poet — and a brave and cunning warrior. May his memory be blessed."

Begin said, "Ever since we first met, as underground fighters in summer 1944, I had a special sense of respect and admiration for Moshe Dayan — as a fighter for Israel, indeed one of our greatest warriors of all times."

"He loved Eretz Yisrael with all his heart and soul...every hill, every valley, every path and tree."

"It is not true that he was a hard man. I can say from my own experience of him that there is no truth in that legend. He had a sensitive soul, the heart of a poet."

"When we think upon his life," Begin said, "as a pioneer and a soldier, the long centuries of exile, (Continued on page 2)

How Mubarak is likely to act

NEWS ANALYSIS
DAVID BERNSTEIN

hostility but rather to his desire to "keep a low profile alongside Sadat."

Others, less charitably but possibly more accurately, have attributed this to Mubarak's deliberate effort to keep his copy book clean in preparation for the role Sadat was apparently preparing for him — that of rebuilding Egypt's bridges with the Arab world, after Sinai is returned next April.

Among the profoundest misconceptions about Egypt and the future of the peace that, incredibly, still appear to hold sway in Israel, are that Egypt will be able indefinitely to remain isolated in the Arab world, and that a permanent peace with Egypt is possible without

meeting the demands of at least the moderates in the Arab world concerning the future of the Palestinians.

These are the two misconceptions on which the present government's entire approach to peace with Egypt is based — and Hosni Mubarak was, it would seem, the man programmed to challenge those misconceptions when the time came.

Not very much is known about Mubarak and his political beliefs, and the man whom journalists like to describe as "taciturn" and "granite-faced" remains something of an enigma to most analysts.

But what is known from his few

public statements and from the evidence of those close to him is that his basic credo would seem to fit him admirably for his designated role.

He is clearly what most Israelis would call a "hardliner" on the Palestinian issue, and when he has spoken out on the subject it has been unequivocally in favour of "the right of the Palestinians to self-determination" and, by implication, eventual statehood. He has also insisted that Arab East Jerusalem should be included in the proposed autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

These two points, both established Egyptian positions but anathema to Israel, were stressed by Mubarak in a newspaper interview

(Continued on Page 10)

NEWSSTAND PRICES IN LOCAL CURRENCY

Australia	\$1.10	Italy	L.1,200
Canada	\$1.25	South Africa	Rd1.10
Denmark	DK5.50	Sweden	SK4.00
Germany	DM1.75	Switzerland	SF1.85
Holland	DF2.00	United Kingdom	40p
Israel	185.50	United States	\$1.00

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the bottom right corner of the page.

Chances improve for Saudi AWACS sale

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Ronald Reagan's chances of eventually winning Senate approval of his controversial sale of AWACS radar aircraft and other advanced weaponry to Saudi Arabia are clearly increasing with each day of intense White House lobbying.

The latest head count in the Senate still shows a slight majority opposed to the \$8.5 billion sale. But in recent days, the president's aggressive personal lobbying has proven remarkably successful in convincing opponents to switch.

The outcome, therefore, remains in doubt.

Reagan has even received some badly needed assistance from a handful of his Jewish supporters. Among those helping Reagan are U.S. Ambassador to Italy Maxwell Rabb, Ambassador to Austria Ted Cummings, and New York businessman Eli Jacobs — all active in Reagan's Jewish coalition during last year's presidential campaign.

But most of the American Jewish community, including Reagan's own leading supporters in the Republican Party, are strongly united against the sale.

Republican Senate leader, Howard Baker of Tennessee has scheduled the final Senate vote for the last week of October, thereby

offering Reagan more time to work on various senators.

Democratic minority leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, who has remained undecided, is emerging as a potentially decisive element in the battle. If Byrd decides to support Reagan, he is expected to carry with him a few other undecided Democrats and perhaps even some who earlier opposed the transaction. West Virginia Democrat Jennings Randolph in fact announced last week he now favoured the sale.

In an interview with newspaper editors issued by the White House last week, the president said he was confident that the Senate would approve the sale. "If we don't, I believe we could lose all credibility," Reagan said.

Reagan also said Prime Minister Menachem Begin was not upset with the U.S. over the proposed AWACS sale, although he opposed it.

Earlier last week, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee narrowly defeated the proposed sale by a vote of 9 to 8.

But the Senate Armed Services Committee, by a vote of 10-to-5, moved to support the \$8.5 billion dollar sale.

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 301 to 111 opposed the sale last week.

(AWACS: the prior to America, page 15.)

U.S. acts over Libya threat to Egypt and Sudan

Jerusalem Post Staff

The United States last week bolstered Egypt's defences by sending two U.S.-manned AWACS surveillance aircraft to Cairo as tension rose over a possible war between Libya and Sudan, Egypt's ally.

Egypt requested the sophisticated radar planes because of a possible attack by the Soviet-supplied Libyan air force against Egypt or Sudan.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali also disclosed that Cairo had sent both aerial defence equipment and troops to Sudan.

Asked what would happen if Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi decided to attack Sudan, Ali replied: "Should this happen, we will teach him a lesson." Sudan President Ja'afar Numeiri has gone

on record as saying he would wage a "preventive war" against Libya to safeguard his nation's own security.

The joint Egyptian-Sudanese defence treaty was concluded in 1976 after Libya made an abortive attempt to overthrow Numeiri. Gaddafi's threat to Sudan follows Libya's invasion of Chad a year ago. Western analysts recently have noted a big build-up of Libyan forces in Chad, particularly in the eastern region bordering on Sudan.

In recent days, Washington has announced a massive "war game" with Egyptian troops for November and December and an accelerated delivery schedule of advanced U.S. military hardware to Egypt.

In addition to stepping up its military support for Egypt in the face of the Libyan threat, the Americans have also increased their military support for Sudan.



Dayan with his wife Rahel.

'Death never frightened me'

"I don't see death as something negative or threatening. In the end I will lie on the hill in Nahalal with my family and others," said Moshe Dayan 10 days before he died, in an interview with Israel Radio broadcast Saturday. "Why do you think death is a terrible thing? All through my life death passed close to me and it never frightened me," Dayan said in a weak and hoarse voice.

Dayan recalled his first brush with death on a mission for the British in Vichy-controlled Syria. A bullet shattered the binoculars he was holding, pushing glass deep into his left eye. "My friends wanted to give me to the French for treatment, but I said: No. If I die, okay, but I don't want to be a prisoner," he said. "I am not fatalistic. In combat if there is an artillery barrage I don't just walk into it saying nothing is going to hit me. That's nonsense. I will look to see where the shells are falling.

"Sooner or later death comes to everyone, and that is what will happen to me. I don't approach it with suspicion," Dayan said.

Egyptians pay tribute

CAIRO (UPI). — President Hosni Mubarak Saturday praised the role played by Moshe Dayan in Egyptian-Israeli peace efforts and expressed confidence these efforts would bear fruit.

In a telegram to President Yitzhak Navon, Mubarak said he received news of Dayan's death with "deep sorrow."

"We remember with appreciation his positive role in the peace efforts which we trust will continue and bear the desired fruit," Mubarak said.

"Dayan played an important role in the negotiations between Egypt and Israel and made positive contributions that made the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty possible," said Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali told reporters in Cairo that "Dayan was an honest man. He fought for his country as a soldier and then he fought for peace... he made constructive efforts during the negotiations."

Ali said that Ghali would represent Egypt at Dayan's funeral.

ISRAEL MOURNS DAYAN

(Continued from page 1)

persecution and humiliation seem to disappear, and we return in our minds to the days of Joshua and Caleb, Gideon and Jephtah, Jonathan and David, Amos and Yoav, Judah Maccabee, Yonai and Bar-Kochba. For he was their brother, their son or grandson... their blood flowed through his veins."

But the centuries of Jewish suffering cannot be erased, the premier continued. They are part of our history — and they make the modern-day renaissance of Jewish martial valour and national self-respect "all the more marvellous."

U.S. President Ronald Reagan said in a formal statement: "We are

deeply saddened to learn of the death of Moshe Dayan — a courageous soldier and a great Israeli statesman. Dayan provided his nation with military leadership that was the envy of the world. His bold strategies brought him victory on the battlefield and respect from friend and foe alike."

The president continued: "His service as a statesman was no less distinguished. He demonstrated those inner qualities of good will and integrity that are essential for peace and security."

Former president Jimmy Carter said that Dayan's "dedicated and tireless efforts at Camp David helped to bring about a blueprint for peace between Israel and Egypt and all their neighbours."

Daring and original

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former comrades-in-arms and political friends and foes of Moshe Dayan were unanimous last week in judging the former chief of staff and minister of defence, foreign affairs and agriculture as a commander and politician of daring originality whose role in Middle East history will long be remembered.

"Israel has lost one of its great sons," said Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who noted that Dayan began his service to the nation in war and had ended it in the "untiring efforts for peace with our neighbours."

David Hacohen, the 84-year-old former Knesset member and veteran Labour Party leader, noted how he had sent Dayan on his first mission across enemy lines during World War II, 40 years ago. "He showed then that he was a born fighter and leader," Hacohen said.

Former premier Yitzhak Rabin recalled Dayan's recruiting him to the Palmach as a youth of 19. Rabin, chief of staff in the Six Day War when Dayan became defence minister, said the two had not always agreed, but he had always held Dayan in the highest esteem. Characteristically, individualist Dayan spent his last months in the political wilderness, as the leader of a two-man Knesset faction and advocate of his own plan for a solution to the problem of the Palestinian Arabs.

THE STORY OF Moshe Dayan is in many ways the story of the Jewish national rebirth in Eretz Yisrael, and of the State of Israel itself.

A sabra son of the settlement movement, he was born on the first kibbutz and spent his formative years on the first moshav. One of the earliest members of the Yishuv's self-defence forces, he went on to become Israel's most famous general, a symbol to the world of the state's military might and resourcefulness. When he turned to politics, the battlefield leader proved himself an apt statesman; among his achievements were the policy of "open bridges" with Jordan in 1967, and a major — some might say indispensable — role in building Israel's peace with Egypt.

But above all, in the halls of power and in the field, Moshe Dayan was an original thinker, a controversial figure who often raised his voice to differ with his peers. An innovator and a maverick, David Ben-Gurion's protégé abandoned his native Labour Movement to join ranks with the nationalist right in the cabinet of Menachem Begin. Characteristically, individualist Dayan spent his last months in the political wilderness, as the leader of a two-man Knesset faction and advocate of his own plan for a solution to the problem of the Palestinian Arabs.

MOSHE DAYAN was born on May 4, 1915, in the Scottish Hospice in Tiberias. His father, Shmuel Dayan — a descendant of Rabbi Pinhas of Korts, a great Hassidic leader — came to Ottoman Palestine in 1908 from Zlotov, in the Ukraine. One of Shmuel's ancestors was a dayan, or religious court judge, which was the source of the family name.

The son of Shmuel and Dvora Dayan was the second child born at Deganya; the first was Gideon, son of Yosef and Miriam Baratz. In 1921, when Moshe was six, the Dayans were one of the first three families to move to the new settlement of Nahalal, a cooperative village as distinct from the collective of Deganya, established on a swampy site which had defied pioneering efforts until then. Dvora and her child lived in nearby Nazareth for almost a year, until they could join Shmuel in the house he built for them in the fledgling village.

Both elder Dayans were active in the life of the Yishuv, Shmuel as an authority on cooperative settlement and Dvora as a leader of the Women's Labour Movement, a writer and much later an editor. The frequent absences of his parents during those early years must have played a role in forging the independent personality of their son.

Dayan's originality as a soldier and a statesman was singled out by Haim Bar-Lev, former chief of staff and Alignment cabinet minister. Dayan had always been ready to change an attitude, his mind was always working and he made a great contribution both militarily and politically, Bar-Lev said.

In a message to the IDF and the defence establishment, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon pointed to Dayan's role in building the army as a brave, daring and unconventional force. "The people were in his heart, the country was his ally and the unknown soldier his friend," Sharon said.

HE FINISHED primary school in 1929, when the country was torn by Arab riots. The first of his class to join older boys and their fathers in skirmishes with Beduin trespassers and Arab neighbours, Moshe quickly became interested in the people who lived around him. He spoke fluent Arabic, and as a youth established a close friendship with a young Arab, until a major clash between the settlers and the Arabs caused them to break off ties.

In 1934, 17-year-old Jerusalemite Ruth Schwartz, enrolled at Nahalal's agricultural school for



Dayan as defence minister in 1973 peers through an observation slit overlooking the battle scene on the Golan Heights.

girls. A few months later she told her parents that she wanted to marry a handsome local farmer, Moshe Dayan.

Their wedding at Nahalal in 1935 was the event of the season. Moshe thoughtfully invited the entire neighbouring e-Mazarib tribe to the wedding.

Ruth's father, distinguished Jerusalem lawyer Dr. Zvi Schwartz, was one of the founders of Mapai — the Israel Workers' Party. He had ambitious plans for his son-in-law, including a better knowledge of the outside world and a higher education. On their honeymoon, the couple were sent to London. There, through Schwartz's connections with Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Harold Laski, young Dayan was registered at the London School of Economics, even though he knew little English. But when news reached him of the 1936 rioting in Palestine, Moshe resolved to return home.

ON THEIR RETURN, Moshe and Ruth joined a group preparing to settle at Hanita. But when he was passed over for commander of the local Hagana unit, he left the place, returning to Nahalal, where the Dayans lived until 1944.

He became one of Hagana's liaison men with the British Army, working with the Mandatory forces in tracking down Arab terrorists. A year later, he became a Jewish Settlement Policeman in the Nahalal District.

It was there that he was noticed by Yitzhak Sadeh, the veteran Hagana commander, and soon was named to head one of the Settlement Police flying squads.

Sadeh took Dayan and another young deputy, Yigal Allon, to cover the settlement group which established Hanita in March 1938. It was there that he heard for the first time the name of a British officer, Capt. Charles Orde Wingate, who had some unconventional advice for the settlers. Wingate, a devout Christian, advised the kibbutz not to limit their defence efforts to their village's perimeter fence, but to carry the battle to their attackers.

IN HIS MANY writings, Dayan said that four people helped him develop as a military leader. His two parents, devoted idealists, had imbued him with the love of the land and of the people; David Ben-Gurion taught him how to gain followers by personal example; and Charles Orde Wingate showed him how to become a soldier.

In Dayan, Wingate found an eager and apt pupil. It was in the British officer's special night squads that he learned offensive tactics and the strategy of night fighting. Dayan took part in most of the Wingate

operations, including the defence of the Haifa-Kirkuk pipeline.

THE WHITE PAPER of May 17, 1939, marked the end of British cooperation with the Zionist Movement. From then on, the Mandatory authorities began to punish the settlers for self-defence efforts.

In October 1939, a month after the outbreak of World War II, Dayan and 43 members of his armed Hagana unit were on their way from Yavneel to Ein Hashofet when they were arrested by a Trans-Jordan frontier force.

The British meted out severe sentences to the group. One man got life imprisonment; Dayan and the others were sentenced to 10 years in jail. Despite Yishuv efforts to obtain an early release, the Hagana men were pardoned only in February 1941, when the British, hard-pressed by Rommel in Africa, turned to the Yishuv for cooperation.

Together with Allon, Dayan became a commander of Hagana companies whose task it was to support the British forces. On one mission, as a guide for a British force penetrating into Vichy-held Syria, a sniper's bullet hit Dayan through the field glasses he was using. Dayan lost a finger and his left eye. The eyepatch he wore from then on became his symbol inside Israel and in the world at large.

IN THE EARLY stages of the War of Independence, before the declaration of the State, Dayan served as an officer for Arab affairs with the Hagana-Palmach forces.

It was during these pre-state battles that Dayan's younger brother, Zohar (Zonik), was killed in action during the battle for Ramat Yohanan and Kfar Ata.

After May 15, 1948, with the establishment of the State, the nature of the war changed. And it was Premier and Defence Minister David Ben-Gurion who appointed Dayan to organize the command of the Jordan Valley front, and to lead the battle for Deganya. At Deganya and at Zemach, Dayan's forces routed the Syrians, reinforcing his belief that attack is the best form of defence.

Shifted to the central front to assume command of the 89th battalion, Dayan's force, mounted on jeeps, requisitioned taxis and a few armoured vehicles, captured Lod, Ramla and Lod Airport and advanced almost to the Teggart fort at Latrun.

Dayan's next assignment was as commander of the Sixth Brigade in Jerusalem, a post which first brought to the fore his talents as negotiator and diplomat. He was involved in prolonged negotiations with the UN and with Trans-Jordan,

over the cease-fire, and with still semi-autonomous units of the IZL, which he persuaded to join the new Israel Defence Forces.

DAYAN took an active part in the Rhodes armistice negotiations of 1949 with Trans-Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt, and on his return was named to lead the Israel delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commissions.

In 1950 he was named O.C. Southern Command and in December 1953, he succeeded Mordechai Maklef as chief-of-staff.

Dayan's four years as head of the IDF were a time of decisive and positive reorganization. Dayan had made Israel's army younger, more efficient and more powerful. In pursuit of this first aim, he set, against heavy opposition, an upper age limit of 40 for army officers. Dayan organized the reserves so as to assure their speedy mobilization, and handed over to a civilian work force most of the tasks not directly concerned with the army's fighting capability.

Dayan often employed shock tactics. Following a number of unsuccessful retaliation operations against Arab infiltrators and marauders, he reorganized and intensified training, built up the paratroop corps and put a heavy accent on discipline. He also created a special commando force, the fabled Unit 101, which had among its numbers such illustrious military men as Ariel Sharon, Meir Har-Zion and Rafael Eitan.

DAYAN HAD a major influence on Ben-Gurion's decision to launch Operation Kadesh in 1956, after fedayeen raids from the south had become a major thorn in the side of the young state. Egypt had signed a major arms deal with Czechoslovakia, and had forged military ties with Jordan and Syria.

Dayan's strategy gave Israel an overwhelming success in its second major war. Israeli forces broke through in Sinai, almost reaching the Suez Canal in a breathtakingly short five days. Although British and French forces were supposed to take part in the fighting, it was the IDF which gained deserved credit for the victory. And it was the name of Moshe Dayan which became a catchword for that triumph.

The end of Israel's occupation of the Sinai a year later — under severe American-Soviet pressure — signalled the end of Dayan's career in uniform. Ordered to retreat from Sinai and Gaza by Ben-Gurion, he left the army. Shortly thereafter, he published his first book, *Diary of the Sinai Campaign*, which launched his career as a writer.

Dayan joined Mapai's Young Guard, and soon was being cautioned by party elders for his critical speeches. In 1959 he was elected to the Knesset as a Mapai M.K. He became minister of agriculture in December of that year.

The practical-minded Dayan was never comfortable with party politics, which he characterized as "grinding water" (*tochnim mayim*). But while he was often criticized as an administrator, he was certainly an innovator during his days at the Agriculture Ministry. Under his guidance, the system of marketing outside Israel was changed, and he was the first to encourage the export of farming know-how to African countries.

FOLLOWING the resignation of Ben-Gurion in June 1963, Dayan remained in the cabinet of Levi Eshkol in a somewhat diminished role. In 1965, he joined B-G's Rafi party and was elected to the Sixth Knesset. Now in the opposition, he made lecture tours to the U.S. for the United Jewish Appeal and Israel Bonds, and in 1966 visited Vietnam as a war correspondent for *Ma'ariv*.

On the eve of the Six Day War, following public and political pressure, Dayan joined Eshkol's National Unity Cabinet. Dayan had first offered his services in any capacity, but Eshkol finally yielded to calls to give him the defence portfolio.

He entered the government as defence minister on June 2, 1967. On the next day, the cabinet took the decision to go to war. The country was threatened both in the north and the south, but Dayan decided to tackle one front at a time.

Dayan was opposed to the Israeli occupation of the east bank of the Suez Canal, but found it difficult to stop the advance of the armoured divisions through Sinai as Egyptian resistance melted away.

Hussein, failing to appreciate that Nasser was facing defeat, and refusing to heed Israeli warnings to stay out of the conflict, shelled West Jerusalem. Dayan and the cabinet ordered an attack on East Jerusalem and the West Bank. By week's end, these territories — and all of the Syrian Golan Heights — were in Israeli's hands.

Suddenly Dayan had a new task — governing the vast areas captured in the war. He was also faced with a war of attrition on the Jordanian, Syrian and Egyptian fronts, and incessant political conflict.

Some of Dayan's ideas succeeded magnificently, particularly the "open bridges" policy which allowed captured Judea and Samaria to maintain contact with their natural markets to the east. But others, like his plan to establish four Israeli urban settlements in the West Bank, did not get approval from the Labour cabinet, which disagreed with Dayan's advocacy of the right of Jews to settle anywhere in Eretz Yisrael.

DAYAN AND his old Hagana comrade, Yigal Allon, were considered the two main candidates for succession when Prime Minister Levi Eshkol died in February 1969. Dayan at the time was at the height of his popularity, both in Israel and abroad. But Labour leaders, fearful of an internal split, chose Golda Meir as a compromise candidate.

(Continued on Page 4)

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The life of a soldier-statesman

(Continued from page 3)

Dayan became Golda's minister of defence, and together with the late Pinhas Sapir, dominated the military and economic sectors while Golda dealt mainly with foreign affairs.

Dayan still found time for his favourite hobby, archaeology. This was very much a part of his deep sense of oneness with the Land of Israel and its history, a sense which became more clear in his subsequent writings.

Continued criticism of Dayan's digging — he had by this time accumulated a substantial collection of artifacts in the garden of the Zahala home — caused him to call for an official inquiry into his archaeological activities. He was completely exonerated by the attorney-general, and the director of the Department of Antiquities praised him for his cooperation.

At the end of 1967, Dayan had been instrumental in the creation of a united Labour Party by the merger of his Rafi party and Ahdut Ha'avoda with Mapai.

He was also widely admired as an original thinker in foreign affairs. In contrast with other leaders, he consistently urged some sort of permanent arrangement with Egypt. Following the end of the War of Attrition in 1970 — and the ascension to the Egyptian presidency of a little-known politician-soldier, Anwar Sadat — Dayan began to advocate unilateral withdrawal from the banks of the Suez Canal and the reopening of the international waterway. That plan was endorsed by U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers in 1971, and by Sadat as well. But the Israeli cabinet vetoed the plan, opposing the stationing of some 750 Egyptian soldiers on the east bank of the canal. In retrospect, the war of October 1973 was an almost-inevitable consequence of the failure to reach that interim agreement.

DAYAN AND HIS wife, Ruth, were divorced in December 1971. He married, in June 1973, Rachel Rabinowitz, a long-time friend and companion. In the early summer of 1973, Dayan told army officers that war might break out that summer. In other public appearances, he denied such a possibility.

THE DAYAN IMAGE was severely tarnished in the Yom Kippur War, when the defence minister shouldered much of the public blame for the surprise two-front attack of Egyptian forces on the Suez and the Syrian army in the Golan. Criticism of the *mehdal* — roughly translated as fiasco — centred on Dayan's rumoured loss of nerve during a meeting with newspaper editors shortly after the war's outbreak, on the IDF's lack of preparation for the two-pronged attack, and for Israel's apparent overconfidence during the euphoric days of 1967-73. But the Agranat Commission, which studied the mishaps, stated that Dayan had no "operational responsibilities," and had warned Golda Meir and others in time of the danger of war. The commission fixed much of the blame on army intelligence units and on Chief-of-Staff David Elazar, who was forced to resign.

Dayan refused to serve in the interim coalition government formed by Golda Meir early in 1974, and



The young Moshe Dayan on patrol.

was not included in Yitzhak Rabin's government, formed in the spring of that year.

But he continued to serve as a Labour MK, and was in great demand abroad as a lecturer.

In September 1976, he set up his own newspaper, *Hayom Hazeh*. Despite the drawing power of its editor, the daily failed to make its mark and closed within a few months.

In the meantime, Dayan's relationship with his Labour Party colleagues became more and more strained. He differed particularly with the party's dovish wing, which was ready to negotiate withdrawal from parts of the administered areas in a "territorial compromise." Although he held talks with Menachem Begin in the spring of 1977, he was number seven on the Labour list in the MK Knesset elections of May 17, 1977.

When the Likud emerged as the largest faction, Dayan shook the political world and the public at large by joining Begin's cabinet as foreign minister. He left Labour and stayed in the Knesset as an independent.

During his first months as foreign minister, Dayan made several overseas trips which were clouded in mystery. Only later was it learned that on one such journey, to Morocco, in September 1977, he had met in the utmost secrecy with Egyptian Deputy Premier Mohammed Hassan Tohamy, to make plans for Anwar Sadat's historic journey to Jerusalem two months later.

At Jerusalem, at Camp David, and in the prolonged negotiations over the peace treaty, Dayan and Ezer Weizman were considered the men who most influenced Begin.

But in the aftermath of the treaty signing, Dayan's role seemed to wane. He resigned from the government in October 1979, shortly after Interior Minister Yosef Burg was named to head the Israel delegation to the autonomy talks. As the negotiations bogged down in dispute, Dayan began to urge unilateral action to grant autonomy to the Arabs of Judea and Samaria.

IN JUNE 1979, a malignant tumor was removed from Dayan's large intestine in an operation at the Sheba

Medical Centre. After surgery, Dayan's health visibly declined, but he continued to play an active role in party politics.

For the 1981 elections, Dayan formed his own party, Telem, which also included such Ben-Gurion followers as his cousin, former Likud finance minister Yigael Hurvitz, and ex-Likudnik Zalman Shoval, was conceived as a "third force" at the Israeli political centre. Dayan hoped to gain enough seats to become the "swing party," without which neither of the larger blocs could form a government.

But Telem's popularity appeared to fade as the campaign polarized between Labour and the Likud. The final result was a severe blow not only to Telem, but to all the small parties. Dayan got only two seats.

But as head of a tiny faction in the 120-member Knesset, Dayan remained at the focus of party disputes. When his party did not join the Likud coalition, there were moves to include it in the opposition Labour ranks. These efforts, which raised considerable storm within Labour, finally were abandoned.

In his latest book, *Breakthrough*, Dayan described one of his most frequent dreams, one that he had just before he went into hospital for cancer surgery. "In it, I am climbing a hillside just north of my childhood village of Nahalal, between Haifa and Nazareth. The peak is covered with rich foliage, terebinth and oak, with cyclamen, anemone and Star of Bethlehem sprouting between the rocks in winter. At the top is a cave with just space enough for me to lie down comfortably on a 'mattress' of dust from the peeling walls and roof, and earth and leaves swept in by wind and rain.

"I have climbed the hill to get to this hideaway, not out of fear, not because I was being pursued by someone who meant me harm. My feeling of peacefulness is prompted not from the safety of my refuge but from the achievement of my aim — to lie on a blanket of soft earth and rotting leaves, in a cave hidden among bushes somewhere on a hill that looks out over the Valley of Jezreel; to lie quietly, to rest, to forget all, to think of nothing."

A.Z. and H.S.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Moshe Dayan

IN THE DEATH of Moshe Dayan Israel has lost more than a leader of men and folk hero. For many, he was himself an element of the nation's security.

Though diminished since his resignation from office, his illness and electoral defeat in June, Dayan's presence remained a fixture in the public's consciousness. In a moment of grave national crisis, Dayan, many felt, would still have a role to play, either by active involvement or by lending his personal authority to give legitimacy or withholding it from a specific course of action.

It was precisely such a role that characterized two high points of his career. In 1967 Levi Eshkol, on the verge of war, brought him into his government, however reluctantly, to reassure a worried public. And ten years later it was Dayan's readiness to surrender all of Sinai that furnished both Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat with the groundwork for peace negotiations. Without Dayan's agreement, it is doubtful whether Mr. Begin would have taken such a step, or if so, whether he would have been able to carry the Knesset and the nation with him.

The authority and prestige which Dayan enjoyed in the Israeli body politic arose from his record in war, yet was not confined to that.

Originally one of Wingate's raiders, he distinguished himself in 1948, led the army in the Sinai campaign of 1956 and inspired victory in 1967. More profoundly, it was during his tenure as the country's fourth chief of staff that Israel's army was whipped into a quick, aggressive and mobile striking force.

But he was always more than a general. The political consequences of the uses of force gripped his thought. It was this combination of warrior and strategist that recommended him early to Ben-Gurion who projected Dayan into prominence. And it was this which in turn led to the long and useless contest between Dayan and his erstwhile peer Yigal Alon — a contest which sapped their party and obstructed them both.

Yet Dayan was also more than a man of power. Behind the flint, which could soften into personal charm ensnaring the mighty and the small, there was a romantic, lyrical engagement with the land in and of Eretz Yisrael. He was at one with the soil — whether of Nahalal or the Negev of our own times or the buried layers of ancient Israel. Perhaps this soil with its stubborn and simpler rhythms gave energy to the untamed directness, often brutal, for which he was known. But it also lent warmth to his understanding of the other tiller of the same soil — the Arab — and provided a historical dimension to his restive imagination.

He shifted swiftly and easily between these tiers of achievement, personality and outlook. He was never given to pinning down. It made him at once the most dashing and least definable of Israel's political personalities.

His life was spent in battle against the Arabs, but he was the architect of Israel's liberal occupation policies on the West Bank and in Gaza. Twice he conquered Sinai, but twice he was ready to give it up. His attachment to the West Bank was profound, but unlike many who were ready to follow him, he never forgot the abiding requirement of coexistence with the Palestinian Arabs.

His twists and turns perpetually confounded his party. And impatient as he was with the arts of diplomacy, especially in domestic politics, he was respected and feared but never trusted in the Labour movement which nurtured him. But what confounded his party also dazzled the public. And for a public that knew that war was never far away, he was a constant reassurance.

October 1973 marked his fall. Betrayed by his political judgement, he could not credit the full significance of the military danger that loomed in those fateful hours before Egypt's and Syria's attack. When, after the fighting finally stopped, the time came to apportion blame, he was spared, officially. But the public was not ready to forgive — all the more because he himself seemed incapable of self-reproach — and he was despatched to the sidelines.

Remarkably, it was Mr. Begin, the historical party opponent, who in 1977 reinstated Dayan at the political centre.

Perhaps it was Dayan's eagerness to eclipse the ignominy of 1973 that led him to brave the inevitable charges of treachery to his own party and join Mr. Begin's government as foreign minister. Or perhaps he was driven by the overweening confidence he had, that he alone knew how to make peace with the Arabs, and the time was at hand.

Certainly in part he succeeded. The peace that is, would not be but for him. All parties attest to that. Yet the peace that remains to be achieved eluded him, as, so far, it eludes us.

So too the stain of 1973 was only partially removed. His readiness to stand for election in June 1981 showed how much he believed it was erased. But the meagre results showed how much justice he had lost.

Nor will death absolve him of his failures and weaknesses. His part in determining the direction of our times was too great for that. Together with his accomplishments they will be incorporated in the final ledger of a life, that before death, had long since become a legend.

'Soviet could crack down'

The Chief Rabbi of the Soviet Union said recently that "if Soviet Jews choose to emigrate to countries around the world besides Israel, then the Soviet authorities won't let any Jew leave."

Rabbi Ya'acov Fishman told this to Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren in a telephone conversation after Yom Kippur.

Fishman also said that "when Soviet Jews leave for western countries, they disgrace the Soviet Union."

A contrasting view was expressed last week in a statement by the chairman of the Agudat Yisrael World Organization, Rabbi Moshe Sherer of New York, and Rabbi Yehuda Abramowitz of Jerusalem.

Although emigrant Soviet Jews should be encouraged to choose Israel as their destination to avoid the "relentless forces of assimilation" awaiting them in other countries, the new Jewish Agency policy to halt assistance to those heading for the Diaspora must be seen as "coercion, an approach totally foreign to Jewish tradition," the Aguda leaders said.

The Jewish Agency has recently insisted that HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) and the Joint Distribution Committee stop giving financial aid to Soviet emigrants who choose to go to countries other than Israel, unless the emigrants have first-degree relatives in the destination chosen.

The Agency's step to reduce the high rate of emigrants who opt not to come to Israel has been strongly resisted by both HIAS and the Joint.

Judges get a rise

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

A 50 per cent rise in the salaries of religious and civil judges in October has boosted the gross salary of the president of the Supreme Court to \$550,000 a month and the salaries of a Supreme Court justice or chief rabbi to \$445,000 a month.

These figures are based on 25 years seniority, which adds over \$200 a month for each year.

The salary increase was in accordance with a decision of the Knesset Finance Committee that judges' salaries be raised every six months at the same rate as the average salary has risen.

The average salary rose during the last six months by 11.7 per cent compared to the same period last year, and by 4.4 per cent compared to the last half of 1980. The salary gap between judges and other government employees has grown, since the latter's average wage has risen less than the overall average.

After this month's wage rise, a district court judge will make \$31,000 a month; a senior magistrate \$27,000; and a magistrate, labour-court judge and Moslem judge (kadi), \$24,500.

DEVELOPMENT. — The World Maccabi Union recently gave the Jewish National Fund \$30,000 contributed by Jewish athletes who participated in the 11th Maccabiah Games held here this summer. The JNF is concerned with land development.

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Assurances given on Camp David Mubarak talks tough on Palestinian issue

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
and DAVID LANDAU

Egyptian president-designate Hosni Mubarak confirmed misgivings in some Israeli circles over his future policy when he stressed on the eve of last week's referendum that while Egypt remains committed to the Camp David peace process, the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and autonomy for East Jerusalem are "uncontestable."

Neither point, made in an interview published in the ruling National Democratic Party newspaper *Mayo*, marks a radical departure in Egyptian policy.

But by openly raising two controversial issues at a time when Israel is seeking every reassurance that nothing has changed with the death of Anwar Sadat, Mubarak has confirmed fears in Jerusalem that he will be much tougher than his predecessor on the Palestinian issue.

Mubarak did little to allay these fears when, in the same interview, he went on to invite American pressure on Israel.

"The U.S. holds 99 per cent of the cards," he is quoted as saying, "because it is the only country with the power to put pressure on Israel."

Mubarak rejected war as a means of achieving Egypt's goals in the region. "War is a means and not an end," he said. "Why launch a war with all its material and human costs if peace in the region can achieve

the same goals?" he asked.

Mubarak, who won a 98 per cent endorsement in the referendum, was sworn in last week as Egypt's fourth president.

Mubarak reiterated — as he has time and again since he assumed effective control of Egypt within hours of Sadat's assassination — that the course charted by Sadat would continue.

"Camp David, and the peace with Israel, will continue in all its letter and commitment," he said. "We shall continue the autonomy negotiations to put the Palestinians on the beginning of the road to get their lawful rights."

"And we, as Sadat our hero said before, we do not speak in the name of the Palestinians, and we do not claim to set the final settlement. The Palestinian people must also shoulder their responsibility. We shall not refrain from giving and helping them on."

The president said Egypt's position on the U.S.-sponsored Camp David process would be the same after Israel withdrew from the last third of the Sinai peninsula next April. He said Israel had assured him the land would be returned.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, responding to Mubarak's remarks that East Jerusalem must be included in the West Bank autonomy plan, said last week that

"I assure you that Jerusalem is our capital and it will remain so, forever undivided. Anyone who wants a peace agreement with us should



The "Al-Akhab" photographer was the only cameraman to remain at the scene of the shooting of President Anwar Sadat on October 6. This photo shows clearly that the assassins met no resistance from security guards during their attack on the reviewing stand.

know this."

In Tel Aviv, the Egyptian Embassy said that Mubarak's statement on self-determination for the Palestinians and autonomy for East Jerusalem contained nothing which Sadat had not said before.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir also said last week that there was "nothing new" in Mubarak's call for Palestinian self-determination, for the return of "Arab Jerusalem," and for "American pressure" on Israel. But the new Egyptian leader's remarks were "not a contribution to the peace process," Shamir said.

Speaking in a radio interview, Shamir conceded that the aftermath of Anwar Sadat's assassination was "a twilight period," a time of heightened fears and anxieties. But the new Egyptian leadership has assured Israel in the most unequivocal terms that there would be no

change in the continuing peace process between the two countries. If that is the Egyptian position, "then our position too must be that the peace process continues — including the withdrawal."

Having laid down this basic policy tenet, the foreign minister went on to voice a sense of caution and trepidation that pervades the Israeli political community. It was "too early today," he said, to pronounce a firm prognosis on how Egypt under Mubarak would eventually shape its policies.

"We have been assured that there is to be a precise continuation of Sadat's policies. One might argue that such statements, made at the time of the funeral, with Egypt still in trauma, ought not necessarily be accepted at face value."

"Therefore I myself would recommend waiting a little, until matters are in clearer perspective," he said.

Shamir dismissed the idea of an early Israeli withdrawal from part of eastern Sinai — before the April 1982 scheduled withdrawal date. The Egyptians themselves, he said, attached no significance to that notion — because the April deadline was only a few months off.

As for U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's proposal that Israel freeze its settlement activity, Israel, said Shamir, was "not considering anything it is not obliged to do (under Camp David)."

Haig last week said that in view of the present "delicate" situation, he hopes Israel will not establish any new settlements in the territories.

Shamir said that "Israel undertook huge risks at Camp David. What happened in Egypt has now added to those risks. All those who seek peace should therefore seek to alleviate the risks for Israel, rather than to increase them."

HOME NEWS

State memorial services honour Yom Kippur fallen

Jerusalem Post Staff

State memorial services were held throughout the country last week to honour the fallen of the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin told hundreds of bereaved families who gathered at the military cemetery on Mt. Herzl in Jerusalem that "we lost 3,000 of our finest sons" in the war, and said that "their memory will live on in our hearts from generation to generation."

The ceremony began with the lighting of a memorial candle by Sara Doron, who lost a son in the war. After the ceremony, Begin circulated in the crowd personally consoling the mourners, some of whom cried when the prime minister shook their hands.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, speaking at the service held at the Hof Hacarmel military cemetery in Haifa, said that the enemy learned

during the 1973 war that even a surprise attack with huge concentrations of weapons could not bring Israel to its knees.

The foreign minister added that Israel, while ardently working for peace, remains prepared to deal with any threat from its neighbours.

In Tel Aviv, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said that "we have resolved to make every effort to keep the peace as long as we can." He was speaking at the memorial ceremony held at Kiryat Shaul military cemetery.

"When I hear regrets on leaving Sinai, on leaving these wonderful vistas, these beautiful beaches, I, who have fought in all our wars, repeat again: Remember the price we've paid."

"After all, we have fought not to get beautiful beaches, but to protect the people of Israel, in the hope that one day we'll reach peace and stop wars. Indeed, we achieved that, with Egypt so far," Sharon said.

Falashas seek reunification of families

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two hundred Falashas last week asked assistance from Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef in the reunification of 1,300 Ethiopian Jewish families.

Led by Rabbi Yosef Adane, the first Falasha ever to be ordained in Israel or anywhere, the group asked for the chief rabbi's blessings. During the half-hour meeting at Hechal Shlomo, a Falasha spokesman said that even Russia and East Germany

permit reunification of families, while 1,300 Ethiopian Jews are separated from their spouses, parents and children.

The chief rabbi urged the Falashas to persevere in their observance of the Torah.

The group also visited President Yitzhak Navon during his Succot open house, and toured the Western Wall and Yad Vashem.

Yad Vashem honours Polish-American couple

A Polish-American couple who saved Jews from the Nazis during World War II were honoured last week at Jerusalem's Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial.

Ignacy and Helena

Chorazyczewski hid Abraham Kasztan and three other Jews, including a nine-year-old boy, in the loft of their barn near the Polish town of Animewka, just after the German army invaded.

Purcell sweeps Grand Prix

RAMAT HASHARON. — American Mel Purcell, 22, seeded No. 1, crushed Sweden's fifth-seeded Per Hjertquist 6-1, 6-1 here last week in the singles final of the Israel Tennis Centres' \$50,000 Volvo Grand Prix tournament.

From one-all in the first set, the speedy Kentuckian reeled off 10 games in a row before Hjertquist, 21, salvaged a consolation game in a sadly one-sided contest lasting only 70 minutes.

The 3,000 disappointed spectators received some solace from an exciting doubles final, in which American-Jewish players Steve Meister and Van Winitzky defeated former Maccabiah champion Steve Krulvitz, of the U.S. and Britain's John Feaver 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

At the prize ceremony, Israel Tennis Centre executive director and tournament manager Ian Froman announced that before the singles final Purcell had donated \$1,500 to the ITC, to become a founder-member.

Froman presented special plaques to representatives of the four local sponsors of the week-long event — Bank Leumi, Dan Hotels (the competitors stayed at the Dan Accadia in Herzliya), Elite and Gali Sports Shoes. Froman stressed that it was these sponsors who had made the tournament possible.

Among the seeds to fall by the wayside in the men's singles were the numbers two, three and four, Shlomo Glickstein of Israel, Vince van Patten of the U.S. and Ilie Nastase of Romania. Another surprise quarter-final loser was Dick Stockton, of the U.S., who seemed to be coasting to an easy victory over Hjertquist, when he allowed himself to be so upset by some odd umpiring and line decisions that he went completely off his game.



A champion eats an ice lolly after turning in his best. Grand Prix winner Mel Purcell after his final triumph last week.

(Uzi Keren)

Pressure on Israel over autonomy is expected

By DAVID LANDAU

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The assassination of President Sadat has jolted the Reagan administration into an urgent reevaluation of the Camp David accords. The U.S. is plainly intending to revitalize its involvement in the Camp David process through the autonomy talks — and this, in turn, could mean new pressures on Israel.

This is the assessment of highly placed analysts in Jerusalem. They cite several public statements by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and other indications that the almost lackadaisical American approach of the past 10 months towards Camp David is about to come to a sudden end.

The Israeli analysts say Sadat's slaying has dramatically sharpened Washington's awareness that Camp David and Egypt's pro-western stance are integrally linked.

Until now, say these analysts, there was a sense in Washington that Camp David and autonomy were a "hangover" from the Carter years. The Reagan administration's re-endorsement of them seemed lacking in enthusiasm.

"Now, suddenly, they have discovered the huge value of Camp David to American Mideast policy. Sadat's death has put the alternatives into stark focus...."

"But once they (the Americans) take hold of Camp David again, the pressures on Israel will inevitably mount." There will be pressures stemming from Washington's own positions and interpretations of Camp David — which significantly differ from Israel's on many key points. And there will be pressures, too, on the grounds that Israel must "help" the new government in Cairo by showing extra flexibility.

'Handshake ends Begin-Schmidt feud'

Prime Minister Menachem Begin and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt shook hands and exchanged pleasantries in a brief meeting in Cairo that signalled the end of a bitter personal clash, according to Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat.

The unexpected meeting came as the two leaders attended the funeral of President Sadat.

Last May, Begin described Schmidt as "greedy" and "arrogant" and linked the German

leader with the Nazi regime. Schmidt was reported to have replied that Begin was a threat to world peace.

Porat, who witnessed the encounter in Cairo, said neither man mentioned past charges. "They shook hands, talked for a minute or two and exchanged polite words," he said.

Porat said he believed the handshake was a gesture on both sides and a signal that "the matter is closed."

U.S. cool to idea of meeting PLO

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig are resisting the latest wave of suggestions about starting a U.S. dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"There's never been any refusal to talk with the PLO," Reagan said last week. "There has been only a condition: until they would recognize the right of Israel to exist as a nation, which they still have never done."

Haig spoke similarly yesterday during an interview on ABC Television's *Good Morning America*. Both men were responding to earlier remarks by former presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter that the U.S. must eventually talk to the PLO to solidify any Middle East peace.

There is some concern in pro-Israel circles here that the Ford-Carter interview might have represented a trial balloon floated with the backing of the Reagan administration.

However, administration officials strongly denied any such intention and insisted that the former presidents were speaking solely for themselves.

Reagan, Haig and other senior U.S. officials have reaffirmed the long-standing U.S. position toward the PLO — namely that the U.S. will not negotiate with or recognize the PLO until the PLO first accepts Israel's right to exist and UN Security Council resolutions 242

and 338. That position was first formally codified during the Ford administration as part of a 1975 U.S.-Israeli memorandum of agreement, which accompanied the Sinai II accord and was later reaffirmed by Carter.

Our diplomatic correspondent adds: There was a strong reaction in Jerusalem to the remarks of the two ex-presidents. Officials said the Ford-Carter statements "make the peace process more difficult" and were therefore "regrettable."

The officials stressed particularly their dismay at the timing of the statements — just after PLO chief Yasser Arafat had publicly applauded the murder of President Sadat. "Messrs. Ford and Carter were both personally involved in Middle East peace-making. They ought to know that the PLO remains unchanged. Its purpose is still the eradication of Israel," the Israeli officials said. Ford and Carter also said in their joint interview that many Arab leaders have told them privately that they support the Camp David peace process but can't admit that to their own countrymen.

"When I would meet with Arab leaders ... the Saudis in particular, they were hoping that the peace process would succeed," Carter said. "But it's almost impossible for an Arab to step forward because of a threat of assassination or violence within their own fragile government."

Meanwhile, the Austrian government does not want to allow the

Palestine Liberation Organization to send a new representative here. Vice-Chancellor Fred Sinowitz told reporters last week.

Sinowitz said Arafat's jubilation over the assassination of Sadat would lead to a new look at the PLO.

Sinowitz's comment followed similar remarks by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who said last week he was also inclined to refuse allowing a PLO representative into the country.

In Tokyo, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said last week that "no agreement was reached" on any subject Arafat discussed with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other political and business leaders.

Government sources said Arafat claimed the PLO does not pose a threat to Israel.

In two news conferences, Arafat said the PLO did not ask for Japan's financial aid. "We need spiritual support from the friendly Japanese people," he said.

In Jerusalem the Foreign Ministry called in the Japanese charge d'affaires to hand him an official protest at Arafat's visit to Tokyo.

Assistant director-general Eliahu Ben-Horin told the diplomat, Yoshikazu Kaneko, that Israel did not accept the "private" designation of the visit. To all intents and purposes, he said, Arafat was being received in Japan like a head of government.

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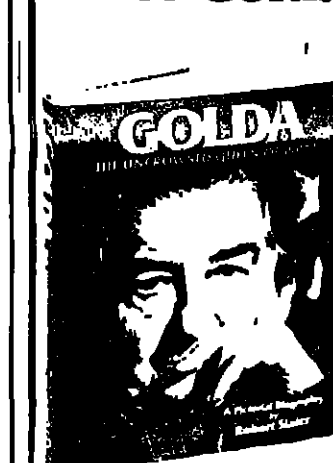
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THE FIRST reactions to President Anwar Sadat's assassination had a common denominator: in the Arab capitals, in the world at large and hardly any less so in Israel, it was accepted that he had paid with his life for his policy of peace with Israel.

Some stressed the Palestinian issue, some the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty; but, whether gloating, non-committal, or regretful of Sadat's personal fate, Arab and other commentators were agreed that "Camp David killed Sadat" and that "the assassins have killed Camp David." Men as widely opposed as Yasser Arafat and Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan used almost identical words to convey the same idea.

Those who wished to be seen as exercising restraint merely spoke of Sadat's death as proving "the futility of separate solutions" (Jordan TV) or just added to the news of the president's death that he had been the only Arab leader ever to visit Israel (Radio Riyadh).

The more radical voices congratulated "all free Arab revolutionaries" for having rid the Arab world of the man who had "trampled on Arab rights" and went on to warn that anyone still following the Camp David policy "will meet the same fate." (This a statement from Libya; a similar phraseology was used in the first pronouncements from Baghdad and Damascus, and by some public figures in the West Bank.)

Western and Israeli comment, in initially centring on the question of what the assassination would mean for the future of the peace process, proceeded — explicitly or implicitly — from the same assumption: that the killers had acted in protest against the peace with Israel and against the Camp David policy on the Palestinians and that the question now was whether, under such pressure, the peace process would continue. This line of thinking was reinforced when the leader of the "Free Officers of the Opposition Front for the Liberation of Egypt," Gen. Sa'ad Eddin Shazli, announced from Libya that his group was taking responsibility for the murder.

Shazli, whom Sadat dismissed from the post of chief of staff at the height of the Yom Kippur War, resigned from the diplomatic service (to which he was subsequently relegated) in protest against Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and, following the Camp David accords, placed himself at the head of "Nasserists" and leftist opposition elements abroad. For him, indeed, the Camp David policy was Sadat's one unforgivable sin.

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WITHIN two or three days, however, it turned out that the as-

Peace with Israel was only a minor factor in the minds of the Sadat assassins, but the ability of the Egyptian leader's Arab foes to 'claim the killers as their own' poses a great danger to the peace process, writes DANIEL DISHON.

The deadly illusion

assassins were religious fanatics rather than nationalist hotheads (and Shazli conceded that he had overstated his claim). Apparently, the killers were associated with a small group — numbering no more than a few hundred men at its peak — known as *Takfir wa-Hijrah*, or were members of or sympathizers with groupings of similarly-minded men.

Takfir was one of perhaps half a dozen of the most violent offshoots of the Moslem Brotherhood which, mainly between 1974 and 1977, engaged or planned to engage in urban guerrilla operations. It held that Westernization had thoroughly corrupted the Egyptian state and society, that people had weakened in their faith and that Egypt was turning into a country of infidels. (*Takfir* means "proclaiming as infidel or heretic" and *hijrah* means "emigration," i.e., Mohammed's departure from Mecca. Figuratively the title implies dissociation from the heretical society, which the group demanded of its members.) It rejected modernization as leading to impious innovations and condemned the institutions of official or "established" Islam in Egypt as infected with "modernism" and given to religious luxury.

Its challenge was not to the peace policy but to the very nature of the Egyptian polity.

Peace with Israel was, to the group, only a minor and belated addition to the long list of Egypt's basic failings, wrongs and abominations.

Why then the widely accepted image of Sadat "paying the price for the policy of peace"? Partly, it is a reflection of the fact that opposition to Camp David (and to Sadat's American orientation) is shared by leftists, Nasserists and Islamic groups who otherwise disagree vehemently in their ideas of what "the real Egypt" should be and do. But more than anything else it is a projection, back into Egypt, of developments in the Arab world at large during the four years since the peace process was launched.

Sadat's breaking of Arab taboos became the starting point for two dialectically evolving modes of thinking. One mode began questioning the validity of the taboos. Had they become outmoded? Had the war of 1973

rendered them obsolete? Had they perhaps been a hindrance all along, rather than a safeguard? Had the 1967 "Noes of Khartoum" caused the territories to be occupied by Israel for a longer period than might otherwise have been the case?

As against this, there were others who felt the need for a massive reaffirmation of the old taboos precisely because of Sadat's assault on them: his policy was "treason," his negotiations were "surrender," he had "aligned" himself with "the enemy" and had dealt a death-blow



General Shazli... head of an Egyptian opposition front.

to Arab solidarity. The first mode of thinking remained almost inaudible, often capable of being inferred rather than discerned; the second was highly vocal.

The first mode across in the way in which, after 1977, talk of a Middle East settlement, or even peace, was no longer the "effrontery" it had so often been in the eyes of Arab leaders, spokesmen or commentators. It showed (if some hitherto unconfirmed press reports of the last few years are to be believed) in a greater readiness on the part of Arab representatives to meet Israelis. It came through in remarks reported to have been made by Syrians, in the strictest confidence, about whether "the Sadat pattern" was not more likely

to produce some change on the Golan Heights than Syria's current policies.

It was demonstrated most strikingly in August this year when Saudi Crown Prince Fahd came out with his plan for a Middle East settlement. This is not the place to assess that plan's merits or prospects of success; but certain points need to be made in the present context.

FAHD'S STATEMENT was an important element in a multi-faceted Saudi drive, under way since the autumn of last year, to reassert Riyadh's position in Arab affairs. That drive followed two years of regional decline, caused mainly by the fall of the shah and the rise of Khomeini; by Saudi Arabia's awkward position at the two Baghdad conferences, where it was exposed to radical pressures approaching blackmail; and by domestic unrest (the attack on the Grand Mosque at Mecca in November 1979 and trouble with the Shi'ite population along the country's northern Gulf littoral early the following year).

Taking the lead in formulating broad Arab policies towards Israel was part of the drive, just as, in the past, it had often been one of the ploys of other countries making a bid for Arab leadership. These policies were generally militant or warlike.

IN THE SETTING of 1981, by contrast, King Khalid and Prince Fahd made their bid by means of a plan which — though the word "peace" was absent from it and the idea of negotiations nowhere entertained — was clearly meant to be read as a programme for accommodation rather than confrontation, and which envisaged a future map of the Middle East that would still show an area called Israel.

It was a (presumably unintended) tribute to Sadat that, in 1981, Riyadh judged this to be the appropriate format for its bid to move to the centre of the stage, and an (involuntary?) admission that the clock could no longer be turned back to pre-Camp David days.

Yet it was the stridency of the anti-Sadat voices that had consistently been dominant ever since 1977. Four years later, it is still important to recall that the basic posi-

tions were fixed before any Arab leader could know what precisely Sadat was going to tell the Knesset. They reacted to the very visit itself, to the emergence of Israel as an interlocutor rather than an enemy which it symbolized, to the removal, as it were, of the quotation marks around the word "Israel."

It was before they knew that Sadat would tell the Knesset that Israel should withdraw to the old borders and agree to self-determination for the Palestinians that Syria declared the day of his arrival in Jerusalem a "day of national mourning" and proclaimed that "the Arab nation will not forgive any Arab who takes such a step"; that Baghdad termed the visit "a national catastrophe"; that in Libya, Syria and Iraq and with the PLO the terms "traitor" and "agent" became standard appellations for Sadat; and that Saudi Arabia admonished him for violating "the principles of Arab solidarity." Only later — and also by way of an oblique tribute to Sadat — did they attempt to explain that they were not against peace, but against Sadat's peace.

A STRAIGHT line leads from these declarations in 1977 and 1978 to a resolution adopted in mid-September 1981, only three weeks before Sadat's death, by a meeting of the Steadfastness Front (Syria, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, North and South Yemen and the PLO) hailing "the struggle of our people in Egypt... to overthrow the regime of agent Sadat, the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty."

Similarly, there is a straight line from Saudi Arabia's rejection, in 1977, of Egypt's right to set its own national priorities regardless of "Arab solidarity," to Fahd's insistence, in 1981, in the same interview as he presented his Middle East plan, on the Camp David process being scrapped.

It is in the ability of those Arab leaders who consistently opposed Sadat's quest for peace to claim the killers as their own that the gravest danger to the future of the peace process lies. That the Moslem Brotherhood assassins would as gladly gun down the leaders of Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, North and South Yemen, and Saudi Arabia too, for the greater glory of their particular brand of Islam, and that like-minded men have indeed already tried to kill President Assad of Syria, is immaterial to Sadat's Arab enemies. Their concern is to establish that whoever deals with Israel signs his own death warrant. Egypt and Israel, acting in concert, must show that despite Sadat's tragic fate, this cannot be accepted as a maxim.

Daniel Dishon is a senior research associate at Tel Aviv University's Shiloah Centre for Middle Eastern and African Studies.

situation is such that any breakdown in the peace process will have to be at Israel's initiative, and will not be easy to justify. Egypt's inevitable return to the moderate Arab fold — probably aided and abetted by Washington, which has already expressed an interest in the Saudi plan — could hardly be taken as a *casus belli* after April 1982. And apprehension that this is the direction Egypt is taking is hardly sufficient cause to go back on the peace process in the period preceding April 1982.

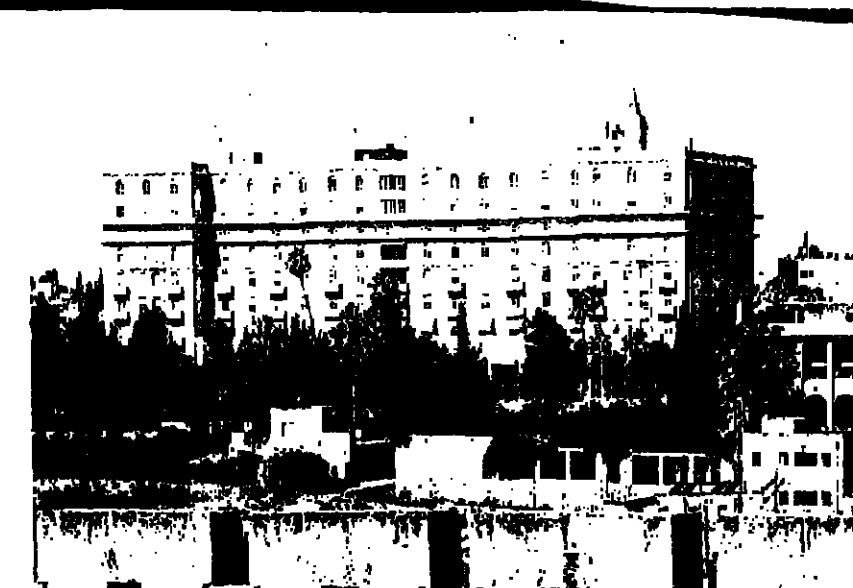
It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that with the death of Sadat and the accession of Mubarak, the chicken hatched from the Camp David egg has come home to roost — somewhat prematurely and not much to Israel's taste.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Sunday, October 18, 1981

King of them all

50 years of the King David Hotel



A half-century of involvement in the Holy Land

Joan Comay traces the fortunes of the King David Hotel under the British Mandate.



Mounted on horses or camels, the cavalry troop accompanied the Emir of Transjordan on his regular visits to the King David Hotel.

ject had an appeal extending far beyond Egypt. A fifth of the shares were taken up by the Palestine Economic Corporation of New York, founded by Justice Brandeis, Felix Warburg and other Jewish leaders, to promote the development of the Yishuv. Another block of shares was bought by the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association (PICA) of the Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Other participants were English Zionist notables like Lord Melchett and James de Rothschild, son of the Baron Edmond.

An 18 dunam (four-and-a-half-acre) site was purchased in Jerusalem from the Greek Orthodox Church for LP31,000. It was set in a locality soaked in history. To the east, the site faced the walls of the Old City 300 metres away across the Valley of Hinnom. The front was on Jullian's Way, named after the 4th-century Roman Emperor who rejected Christianity and tried to restore the old pagan gods. (The road was subsequently renamed King David's Street.) In

the vicinity was the bivouac area where in 70 AD Titus deployed his Legions and siege machines for the assault on Jerusalem's outer wall. Two hundred metres to the south-east is Yemin Moshe, the first dwelling houses outside the Old City. Nearby is Herod's Family Tomb.

On the unique site rose a rectangular six-storey hotel built of local sandstone with 200 bedrooms and 60 bathrooms. The Swiss decorator, instructed to reflect "the ambience of the glorious period of King David," produced an exotic mixture of ancient Near Eastern motifs; Egyptian, Assyrian, Hittite, Phoenician and Greek-Syrian. Hebrew decorative motifs were the pomegranate, the vine, the Shield of David and the Seal of Solomon.

DURING the Mandatory years from the opening of the hotel in 1931, the King David leant heavily on the Egyptian connection. Nearly all the directors of the Company were Egyptian Jews, and the annual shareholders' meetings were held at Shepherds Hotel in Cairo. The bulk of the servants for the new

hotel were the so-called "Borberines" from Egypt and the Sudan. The waiters were tall, black-skinned men in spotless white galabiyas, white gloves, red sashes and broad red sashes from shoulder to waist. The pages wore dark-green jackets and waistcoats adorned with gold braid, white shirts and baggy Turkish trousers. The Egyptian workers also included the kitchen help, the cleaners and the carpetsweepers. In the upper echelon, the management positions were held by Swiss, while the kitchens were ruled over by Italian chefs. Only a small proportion of the staff were local Jews and Arabs.

The main source of food supplies was Egypt. Containers of fresh fruit and vegetables, meat, poultry and fish, milk and eggs were loaded on to the train in Cairo each evening and collected from the Jerusalem station next morning.

The King David opened in January, 1931 in discouraging circumstances. A world-wide depression that started in 1929 had reduced international tourism to a trickle. In the same year, ugly Arab riots broke out in Palestine and precipitated a political crisis over the future of the Jewish National Home. It was not surprising that the hotel made a poor start, and closed down altogether for the summer months in its first year. It began showing a profit only from 1933 when there was a general economic revival. But in 1936, fresh troubles broke out. An Arab general strike led to a large-scale revolt headed by the Mufti of Jerusalem. When the Royal (Peel) Commission on Palestine moved into the hotel in November, 1936, its fellow-guests were nearly all foreign pressmen sent to cover the troubles.

British troops poured into the country, and the Company was glad to let the top floor of the hotel to the Army as an emergency H.Q. A little later, the Palestine Administration leased the south wing as its central offices. The King David had become the military and administrative nerve-centre of British rule in Palestine. It would remain so until the Mandate petered out in May, 1948.

From the beginning, the hotel kept a handsome leather-bound V.I.P. guest-book. The first two signatures in it are those of the High Commissioner, General Sir Arthur Wauchope, and the Mayor of Jerusalem, Ragheb Nashashibi Bey. After that, there marches through its pages a glittering procession of kings, queens, princes and peers, statesmen, generals, prelates, Zionist leaders, Arab notables and celebrities from the arts. Among them were three deposed monarchs

who found temporary asylum in the comfort of the King David: Alfonso VIII of Spain, after his forced abdication in 1931; the Emperor Haile Selassie (appropriately, The Lion of Judah) who fled the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1936; and George II of Greece in 1942, heading a government-in-exile after the Nazis occupied his country.

In the Thirties, Lord Allenby, Winston Churchill, and Viscount Samuel came on visits to the post-war Palestine they had helped to shape.

A remarkable number of Arab and Moslem dignitaries frequented the King David before 1948, coming from Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf emirates.

A regular visitor was the Emir (later King) Abdullah of Transjordan, who would arrive escorted by a troop of cavalry on camels or white horses, wearing smart uniforms and keffiyehs of red and white checks. As long as the Emir was in the hotel, his Arab Legion escort would mount guard outside it. Another royal Arab guest during World War II was Abdullah's great-nephew Faisal II, the boy-king of Iraq, who had come to the throne in 1939 at the age of four. A Jerusalem resident remembers looking into the hotel readingroom and seeing a group of tall Arabs in flowing robes engaged in earnest debate while their child ruler slept with his head on the table.

DURING World War II, the hotel was crowded with army officers on leave — most of them British, but also Australian, Indian, South African, Free French and Free Polish.

With the war-time pressure on the hotel's limited accommodation, the Company pleaded with the authorities to start releasing the rooms occupied by the British Army and the Administration. The bureaucratic reply was that the matter was "under consideration." It was still being considered when the Irgun blew up the south-west wing on 22 July, 1946, in the context of the bitter post-war conflict between Britain and the Jews.

ONE OF the victims of the explosion was the hotel itself. It closed down immediately since the British authorities took over the whole building. The hotel staff were paid off, except for the manager and a skeleton staff who remained to take care of the premises and the equipment. The gaping south-west corner was closed off. The King David would remain a British fortress surrounded by barbed wire until the end of the Mandate two years later.

(Continued from page 1)

on the eve of last week's referendum in Egypt. There can be little doubt that these views will be put forcibly in the autonomy negotiations in the months ahead, and, as he hinted strongly in the same interview, Washington will be expected to throw its weight behind them.

On the question of Egypt's future relations with the Arab world, Mubarak is believed to be extremely anxious to effect a reconciliation as soon as possible with the moderate camp led by Saudi Arabia.

Hermann Eilts, who served as U.S. ambassador in Cairo from 1973 to 1979 and developed a close professional relationship with Mubarak, said in an interview

last week that the new Egyptian leader strongly deplored the break with Riyadh following Sadat's peace mission in 1977.

Now that Mubarak is in power, Eilts said, "I think he's willing to try to establish a political climate — without giving up the treaty with Israel — where there can be exploration for improvement in relations with Saudi Arabia."

THAT, IT SEEMS, is the difficult tightrope Mubarak will have to walk in the months ahead. His task would have been infinitely easier had it not been for Sadat's assassination; had he taken over as

president with Sinai safely restored to Egyptian sovereignty, leaving him a free hand to concentrate on Egypt's prime goal in the post withdrawal era — that of orchestrating Egypt's return to the Arab fold.

There can be little doubt that that will remain Egypt's goal. But to keep it viable until Israel completes its withdrawal Mubarak will have to get the message across to Saudi Arabia and the other pro-Western states in the Arab world that Egypt has little choice but to mark time on that issue until after April.

He will also have to tread extremely warily in the autonomy

talks, pressing, with Washington's help, for Israeli acceptance of Egypt's view on the Palestinians, but not to the point where relations are ruptured and Israel's withdrawal from Sinai is placed in jeopardy. After all, Egypt will still have active interest in the progress of the autonomy plan in the five years of transition that are to follow its inception — ample time to press for a solution to the Palestinian problem consonant with moderate Arab and American opinion, very likely in the framework of the eight-point plan recently floated by the Saudis.

Israel, of course, may not sit idle while all this is taking place. But the

ON THE morning of May 14, 1948, the British officials and army personnel still left in the King David Hotel gathered in the lobby. Without any ceremony, the Union Jack above the entrance was hauled down. Only one member of the local Palestine staff turned up to say farewell — a Christian Arab woman called Assiya Halabi who had worked as a clerk in the accounting branch of the military section. One after another they shook hands with her and climbed into waiting buses. Half-a-dozen steel filing cabinets, filled with the last documents of British dominion over the Holy Land, were carried out and loaded into a van. The vehicles moved off along Julian's Way to join the convoy assembling at the Damascus Gate. Escorted by armoured cars it set off northward along the Nablus Road on its way to Haifa.

An International Red Cross mission, took over the empty hotel building as a proposed sanctuary for women and children, and ran up the Red Cross flag where the Union Jack had flown an hour earlier.

The tide of war swept to within a stone's throw of the hotel, as the Jordan Arab Legion overran the Old City and East Jerusalem, and the Haganah gained control of the western half of the city, including the dominant King David and YMCA buildings. During the first four-week truce the UN Mediator, Count Bernadotte moved some of his military observers into the hotel from his headquarters in the YMCA opposite, and the Red Cross flag was replaced by that of the United Nations. When the Arabs refused to prolong the truce and fighting broke out again, the UN observers were removed to a safer area. The hotel was once more empty.

The commander of the nearby Haganah post at Yemin Moshe walked into the King David, found the manager Andre Hamburger, commandeered the building and installed a sandbagged platoon position on the roof. The blue-and-white flag of the new State now flew over the King David.

When the second truce settled down, the Red Cross demanded the building back, while the UN Truce Commission of foreign consuls (The United States, France and Belgium) wanted it handed over as part of a proposed neutral zone. But the Military Governor of Jerusalem, Dr. Dov Joseph, flatly turned down both requests. The hotel, by now in a fairly dilapidated state, was handed back to its lawful owners, Palestine Hotels Ltd., and Mr. Hamburger took possession. By the end of 1948 part of it had been renovated and reopened to the public. The King David was functioning once again, after a break of 2½ years dating from the Irgun explosion of July 1946. The difference was that it now stood in a sovereign Jewish State, at the very edge of the no-man's-land that cut Jerusalem in two.

GENERALLY, the hotels and restaurants in Israel found it hard to manage under the austerity conditions of the early Fifties, imposed to cope with the influx of refugees pouring into the country. For the King David, the most troublesome restriction concerned foreign currency. Palestine Hotels Ltd. held its reserve funds in Sterling in London, including compensation amounts obtained from the British Government — £176,000 towards the cost of rebuilding the south wing and £30,000 from the army for the renovation of the floor that had been used as



Two prominent visitors to the hotel — above, President Sadat on his historic 1977 visit. Below, Henry Kissinger during his 1974 peace shuttle.

Regrowth with the new State

From the early years of struggle after Independence to the more affluent present, the King David's history duplicated the story of modern Israel, writes Joan Comay.



military headquarters. After much pressure, enough sterling was released by the Israel Treasury to pay for new equipment. The kitchens, lifts and telephone systems were modernized and a start was made on the rebuilding of the south wing.

In those years, the company struggled against rising costs, shortages, and the border troubles that deterred tourists. After the 1956 Sinai Campaign, Yekutiel Federmann, the head of the Dan Hotel chain, started to buy up the shares of Palestine Hotels Ltd. The Egyptian Jewish shareholders were now scattered throughout many western

countries; they had to be traced and negotiations opened with them one by one. The bulk of the shares were held by the Israel Custodian of Abandoned property, together with other Egyptian assets vested in the Custodian after the 1948 war. In the course of time, the Dan Hotels acquired a 97 per cent interest in Palestine Hotels and changed the name to King David Hotels Ltd., a subsidiary of Dan Hotels.

The King David was a poor commercial investment in 1956-57 when it was acquired by Dan Hotels. It needed fresh capital and was running at a loss. Tourism was weak; as there was nowhere to go from

Jerusalem except back through the Corridor to the coastal plain. All that changed dramatically with the reunion of the city in 1967, as a result of the Six Day War. Jerusalem made a great leap forward in growth and was again a major tourist centre. The King David came into its own, and expanded upwards with two floors. Federmann's faith in the city had paid off.

From 1948 onwards the hotel's guest-book reflects the changing pattern of Israel's relations with the outside world. Political leaders from scores of countries mingle in its pages with world-famous musicians, artists, writers and film stars. The most constant feature of the busy life in the spacious lobby has been the American Jewish presence — fund-raising missions, conference delegations and group tours. On the political level, it became clear that Israel had moved out of the British orbit and into the American one. There has been a steady procession of U.S. public personalities, including three presidents (Nixon, Ford and Carter), senators, congressmen, and distinguished Americans from all walks of life, ranging from Eleanor Roosevelt to the Apollo 14 astronauts.

Another special relationship that emerges from the guest-lists of the Sixties and early Seventies is that with Black Africa. During that halcyon period, African guests at the King David included no less than 16 presidents with their retinues, and numerous cabinet ministers and generals, each seeking Israel cooperation in his own field. The visitors' book also contains a roster of men involved in one way or another in the Israel-Arab peacemaking process. In 1949, Dr. Ralph Bunche, an American official at the United Nations, presided over the successful armistice negotiations for which he achieved the Nobel Peace Prize. Most of the would-be mediators after that achieved only frustration. That was so with Eric Johnston, who worked out an agreement over the Jordan River waters (1954-56), only to have it vetoed by the Arab League. In the Spring of 1956, the UN Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, stayed in the King David while he shored up the crumbling armistice between Israel and Egypt. Six months later the two countries were at war.

In 1961-62 Dr. Joseph E. Johnson was a periodical guest at the Hotel during an unsuccessful effort to settle the Arab Refugee problem.

For three years from the end of 1969, a regular guest at the King David was Dr. Gunnar Jarring, a Swedish diplomat engaged in an abortive UN mission to make peace on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242.

In November 1971, the national flags of Senegal, Cameroon, Nigeria and Zaire flew side by side over the hotel as the leaders of these African countries made their own attempt to bridge the gap between Israel and Egypt.

Certainly the most persistent peacemaker of all was Dr. Henry Kissinger, the U.S. Secretary of State. The main suite on the 6th floor of the hotel served as his base during the periods of his "shuttle diplomacy" in 1974 and 1975. The hotel staff was geared to the frequent and unpredictable arrival of the Kissinger party, and meals had to be provided for it at any time. In May 1974, Kissinger brought his bride Nancy with him to Jerusalem. Her pleasant and informal manner ("Just call me Nancy") made her a

firm favourite with the hotel staff, who kept the refrigerator in the suite stocked with the Israel foods she liked: fresh strawberries, cottage cheese and leben.

In June 1974, after Kissinger had achieved disengagement agreements between Israel, Egypt and Syria, he and Nancy accompanied President and Mrs. Nixon on a swift Middle East tour that included a 24-hour stay at the King David. For security reasons the management had to find temporary accommodation elsewhere for all the other 430 guests.

OF ALL the visits to the King David in its 50 years, the most spectacular was that of President Sadat, from November 19 to 22, 1977. Again, all the regular guests had to be evacuated, this time to Dan Hotels elsewhere in Israel, as every hotel bed in Jerusalem had been snapped up by more than 2,000 pressmen, photographers and TV crewmen flying in for the visit.

The day before Sadat's arrival, an Egyptian advance party of 60 people moved into the hotel. Communication experts installed telephone and telex links direct from Suite 622 to Cairo, and at noon on that Friday a test call was put through — the first-ever telephone conversation between the State of Israel and Egypt.

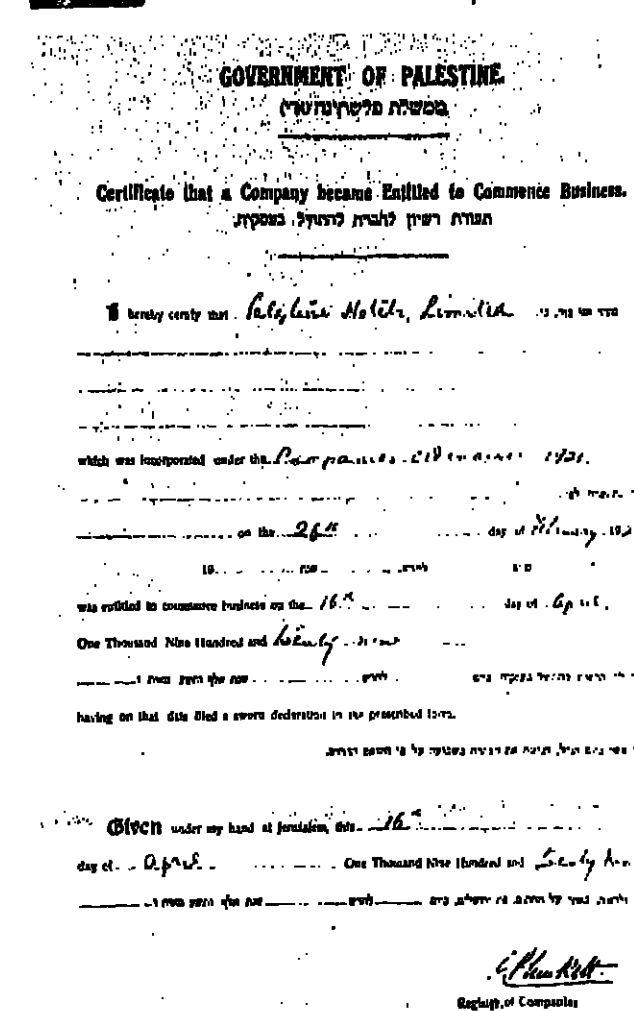
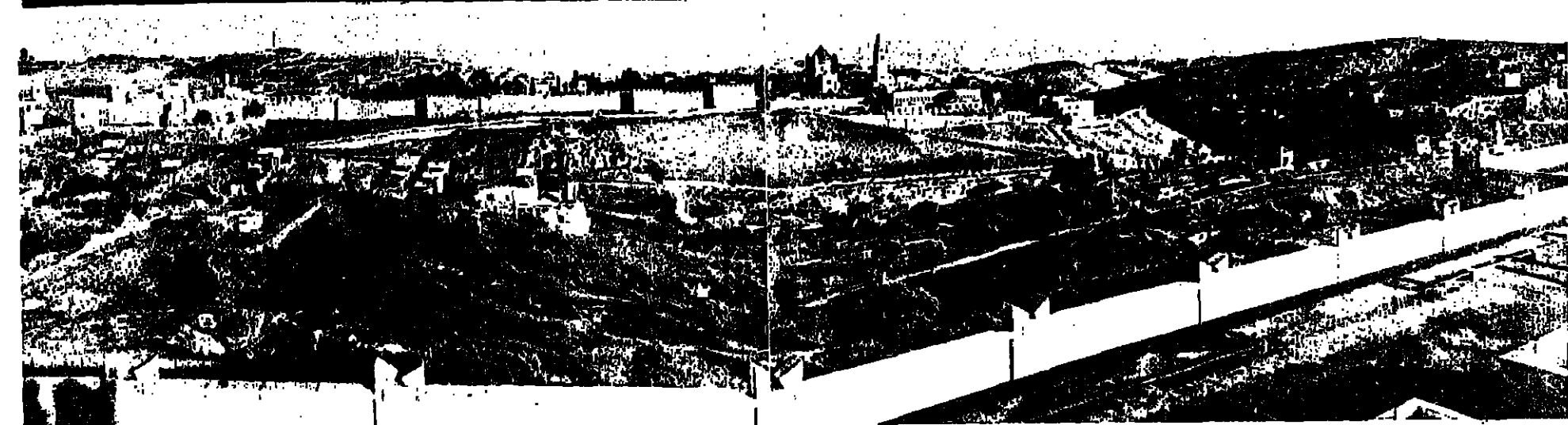
The hotel found Sadat an easy guest. He came with three personal attendants: an aide, a butler and a cook. The cook inspected the hotel kitchens and was satisfied that the kosher food was suitable for a devout Moslem like Sadat. In fact, he was a very abstemious eater — a cup of tea in the morning and an apple later; a light snack for lunch and dinner as the only proper meal.

On leaving, the ever-courteous Sadat wrote over his signature in the visitors' book: "Thanks for the very warm hospitality that we received here. My deep gratitude to all the staff." He also graciously accepted from Yekutiel Federmann a JNF certificate for trees planted in his honour in the Jerusalem Peace Forest.

The arrangements for the three-day visit of President and Mrs. Carter in March 1979 generally followed the pattern of the Nixon and Sadat visits, including the evacuation of all other guests for the third time in five years. On this occasion, the communications arrangements were even more elaborate, with five direct telephone circuits from the hotel to Washington, D.C. President Carter gave the security men a headache on his insistence jogging for five miles in the early morning round the football field of the YMCA opposite the hotel. The famous Carter grin was provoked by the prominent dish of peanuts in the suite (they were grown in Israel and not in Plains, Georgia).

JERUSALEM has undergone night changes in the years since 1967. The no-man's-land that ran between the King David and the Old City has vanished with the Mandelbaum Gate. The city has expanded in every direction and its population grown by half again. Once more it is the country's main centre of tourism pilgrimage and international conferences.

The number of first-class hotels has grown, and more are under construction. Through it all, the King David has retained its special blend of tradition and modern comfort, its spacious dignity, and its aura as part of history-in-the-making in the Holy Land.



View (top) across the Valley of Ben-Hinom to the Old City, photographed from the King David Hotel in 1936. (Above left) First certificate of business, granted to the Palestine Hotels Ltd. in 1929. (Above right) The lobby in the 1930s — to this day a premier Jerusalem meeting place. (Below left) Advertisement for the grillroom, in a Palestine Post of 1937. (Below centre) Harry Belafonte with George Jessel at the entrance to the hotel. (Below right) Explosion — the south-west wing falls under the impact of an Irgun bomb in 1946.



WHEN HE entered the King David Hotel for the first time in 1942, Yekutiel X. Federmann, was a young immigrant establishing himself in business. The business that brought him to the King David was a meeting with a British officer on the Military Staff which had made the hotel their H.Q., to discuss Federmann's work as official supplier to the British Forces in the Middle East.

He recalls that he liked the hotel, it impressed him. Now, nearly 40 years later, with Federmann the chairman of the Dan Hotels chain, (the leading Israeli hotel chain, which owns the King David) he still likes it. It still impresses him.

In the early days of the state, Federmann put together the Miami Group of American Jewish investors, to foster his idea that tourism, then still in its infancy, would be "the" business of the future. They already owned the Kaebe Dan (now Dan) hotel in Tel Aviv, and in 1956, just after the Sinai campaign, with tourism in the doldrums, and the King David shut down as a losing concern for some months, he decided to buy it. The group had to raise nearly \$2m., a princely sum in those days, to buy the KD, which was in a bad state of repair and needed large sums of additional money to be put back into shape. Repairs included tearing out the layers of straw that had been



Pride of the chain

Yekutiel X. Federmann, chairman of the Dan chain, tells Ya'acov Friedler how his faith in the King David Hotel was justified.

built into its walls for insulation, but which by 1956 had been recognized as a major fire hazard. These renovations were expensive, and until they could be completed, maintenance cost a lot too, "five times as much as in a regular hotel."

The King David was the chain's second hotel, and it now has eight, all over the country, including one it manages in Netanya, with a ninth being completed in Eilat, a tenth to be built in the southern resort town, and one more on Mt. Carmel in Haifa.

In 1956, buying the King David was not universally considered as very good business, and that is why the hotel had been standing empty for months. But Federmann had faith in the future of Israel, its tourism and the King David.

"My idea was that to be a serious Israeli hotel chain we must have a prestigious 'flagship' in Jerusalem," Federmann said. "The King David was the most prestigious available, so we were ready to underwrite the big outlay of virtually rebuilding it to make it a modern hotel."

It took some vision. Jerusalem then was a divided city, more like a village on the Israeli side, and the King David was unwanted. But it paid off. "Today our King David is a proud and beautiful hotel, considered among the five most prestigious in the world," Federmann pointed out. Furthermore, in the season, which in Jerusalem means spring, the High Holy Days and Christmas, "we are forced to reject double the number of book-

ings we can accept," so the King David is not only the chain's pride but also its major financial asset.

It was not always thus. "Until 1967, we made no profit, mainly because of the high repair and maintenance costs. But after the Capital was reunited, business picked up, and we haven't looked back since." The profit is of course important, but Federmann is no less proud of the fact that the King David's guest book resembles an international Who's Who for the past 50 years.

"It started off as a vision, an ambition, that the King David must belong to our chain. Since then, we've spared no pains to keep its great name as prestigious as that of the King whose name it bears. I like

to think it would be worthy of serving as his palace," Federmann said. "Times have changed since 1956, but we have kept the King David in all its glory, that's what we set out to do and I believe we have succeeded. All the hotels in our chain look up to the King David as the leader and the pace setter."

Since his chain bought it, the ruined wing has been rebuilt, two more floors have been added, and Federmann added they are now negotiating with the Municipality for permission to extend its wings by another 120 rooms. But all the renovations and new buildings faithfully followed the original "biblical-classical" style. "We modernized inside, to make it a highly efficient hotel for today, but we have kept its style and character," he noted.

Would he consider selling? "The King David is not for sale. It is a unique institution, as close to me as a human being," Federmann said.

He revealed that after President Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem in 1977, when of course he stayed at the King David, a group of investment bankers in Geneva acting for some unknown interests, "perhaps Arab," approached him with feelers about selling the King David to them. "I was not interested. We were pioneers of Israel tourism and consider ourselves the guardians of hotel leadership. We will not do without our flagship."

COMMENTARY

SAUDI ARABIA, a senior U.S. official is reported to have told a group of Israelis the other day, is currently the most important country in the world. His statement was met with stunned silence. It was clear to all that the AWACS issue had injected an element of madness into world events. Proportions have been lost, and proponents and opponents of the deal are actually beginning to believe their own rhetoric, no matter how absurd.

It has become a matter of prestige, not only security: President Reagan's prestige, the Saudis' prestige. Menachem Begin's prestige. Henry Kissinger, Harold Brown and Richard Nixon have joined the bandwagon and they, too, have laid their prestige on the line. And the truth of the matter is that no one can afford to lose.

Saudi Arabia has become the most important country in the world. The security of the U.S. is suddenly dependent on whether early-warning aircraft are or are not delivered to a desert kingdom in five years' time; and Israel has become the epicentre of a world Jewish conspiracy to undermine the West in its quest for stability in the Middle East.

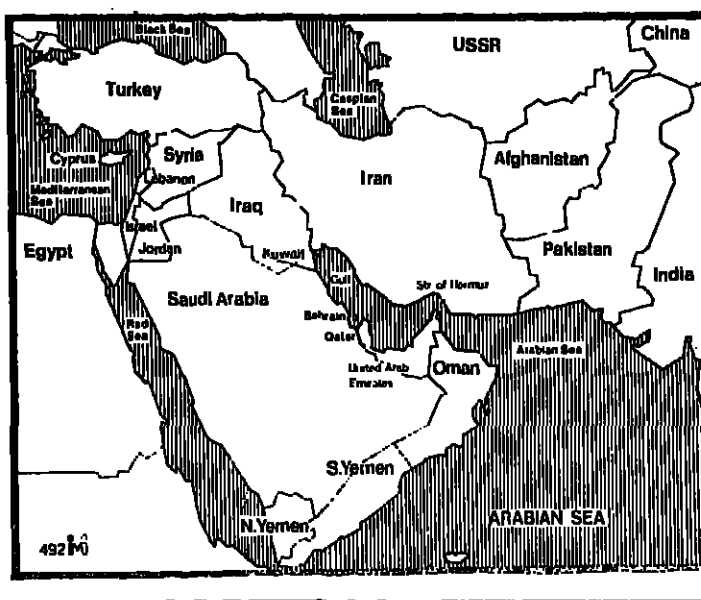
Israel and the American Jewish lobby have miraculously managed to manipulate 60 per cent of the Senate, including many senators who have never displayed any particular interest in this country, and some who have even been overtly hostile to Israel in the past.

Former presidents and cabinet members have been hauled out of obscurity to make unequivocal pronouncements on current affairs and American foreign policy has been apparently stopped in its tracks, other matters of state being shunted aside until the AWACS issue has been railroaded through.

The forest has been obscured by the trees. Details have clouded the issue. Ranges, micro-gadgets and wingspans have dominated discussions which should be dealing with a cardinal issue. And that issue is: whether America should be transferring its most sophisticated technology — technology which is not yet operational even in NATO — to a country whose stability is uncertain and whose army has only a toe-hold in the 20th century.

Awacs: the price to America

Defence Correspondent Hirsh Goodman reflects on the U.S. campaign to sell AWACS spy planes to Saudi Arabia and finds disturbing inconsistencies, and weaknesses, in American policy.



the soul of every one of the president's advisers who are responsible for evolving strategy is a little salesman who knows that if he is successful, there will be more money around to help finance his own pet military projects.

Strategy is evolved around concepts which conform to the basic necessities of life, like recouping \$8.5 billion from Sheikh Yamani's oil coffers, which happens to dovetail very nicely with securing employment for several thousand Americans in a depressed economy.

So everybody is happy — as long as the strategy is accepted as gospel, which it seems to have been. After all, Saudi Arabia is now the most important country in the world. And the most important country in the world obviously deserves the best army in the world, which can only be made up of the best equipment in the world.

Many strange things have happened over the months since we entered the age of the AWACS. What was presented in open testimony to the U.S. Congress as the best and most sophisticated electronic military tool of all just a few years ago, when the generals were asking for funds for their project, has now become instantly destructible if Israel so desires; easily interfered with by Israeli technicians, who

have suddenly acquired methods more advanced than the world's most advanced technology; and unable to operate efficiently in areas with topography such as Israel's.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the disparity between what the Americans told the NATO countries when persuading them to choose the AWACS rather than the fledgling British Nimrod several years ago, and the compliments now being paid to the British system, which the Saudis will buy if they do not get the American model.

The two aircraft, which just a few years ago were generations apart, have now become comparable. There have been other sudden changes which should be noted. How a system which was hailed as being essential in the orchestration of modern warfare in its ability to coordinate land, sea and air attacks, has now become a purely defensive system — even when it is being sold as part of a package which includes 62 F-15s with enhanced air-to-ground bombing capabilities.

One wonders, too, about the validity of the argument that the Saudi power structure would crumble if these weapons were not forthcoming. Was it not precisely those Iranians who became more Westernized with each course on

how to use American technology who formed the vanguard of the opposition to the late Shah's regime?

Was it not in Washington that Iranian students, their faces masked for fear of recognition, burned an effigy of the Shah who was financing their brush with democracy? And were they not in the U.S. because the Shah needed them to have the education necessary to maintain the most expensive technology the West could shower on him?

One looks at Saudi Arabia today and wonders at America's confidence that the men signing the cheques for the AWACS tomorrow will be the ones to receive them in five years' time.

Will the AWACS be able to coordinate the offensive against the next insurgency at the Grand Mosque in Mecca? Saudi Arabia is walking a tightrope. It supports Iraq by allowing material for Saddam Hussein, a close Soviet ally, to pass through the very ports America considers will be key Western assets in any Middle East confrontation with the USSR. It has aligned itself with the rejectionist camp on the Camp David Accords, yet it is perceived as the second leg, with Cairo, of a pro-American alliance.

Saudi Arabia and Syria also have a good relationship (fostered, of course, by the annual transfer of many millions of Saudi dollars to economically shaky Syria) despite the fact that Syria is among Iraq's most vociferous opponents in the region.

Saudi Arabia funds the PLO and Jordan with the same dispassionate but generous hand, notwithstanding the animosity between King Hussein and Yasser Arafat, who just a decade ago were at each other's throats and who have kept their fingers on the trigger ever since.

Saudi Arabia, in short, has backed the entire field, which is admirable. The question is: should this be seen as indicating Saudi strength and stability, or weakness? It could be perceived as either. But what cannot be disputed is that there is a certain amount of risk involved for the U.S. in having its most secret conventional weapons deployed in so vulnerable a country with so many diverse commitments.

Today, the price of Iraqi friendship may be the use of Saudi ports; tomorrow it could be a demand for information on and from the AWACS. Today, the AWACS form an integral part of a Western alliance in the Middle East; tomorrow, if war breaks out between pro-American Israel and pro-Soviet Syria, whose interests will the AWACS serve?

These are all problems which should be exercising the Americans, not Israel. If war breaks out between Israel and the Arabs, the presence of the AWACS in the arena presents a new dimension which will have to be dealt with.

IT SEEMS, however, that a failure to get the AWACS deal through the

Senate will be blamed entirely on Israel. While one cannot deny that Israel has been active, perhaps even over-active, in trying to scotch the deal (and for good reason), the U.S. administration will be guilty of prejudice, even scapegoating, if that failure is placed only on Israel's shoulders.

There are good American reasons for good American citizens to be worried about the deal and to vote against it.

One wonders how it is that the PLO is in a position to make demands on Saudi Arabia; how Iraq and Syria and Jordan all seem to have a give-and-take relationship with the Saudis, even if these relationships are symbiotic, while the Saudi relationship with the U.S. seems a case of all take and no give.

Will energy be made any cheaper for an economically depressed West as a result of the deal? Will anything, in fact, be gained for Western interests other than a cheque for \$8.5 billion made out to the U.S.?

One suspects not. And one is left to wonder about the total absence of any real *quid pro quo* over a deal which the Saudis obviously want very badly. Perhaps if President Reagan, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State Alexander Haig were less enthusiastic in their efforts to push the deal through at almost any cost, the Saudis would have been more forthcoming in reciprocal gestures, which would have fostered American foreign policy interests in the short and long term.

The sale of the AWACS is being proposed without any attempt to force the Saudis to make any open gesture of support for an American-guaranteed peace process between Israel and Egypt — a gesture which could make all the difference to the future of that process.

THE ARGUMENT that if the Americans do not go ahead with the sale the British will be too simplistic. Even though the U.S. does not seem to have much influence over Saudi Arabia, it does still have some influence over Britain, or perhaps this is an illusion as well. Perhaps President Reagan's aspirations to be the leader of the Free World are little more than words — unless, of course, a leader of the free world sees himself in the role of purveyor of unlimited supplies of arms.

America does have influence, but, as the AWACS affair has shown, it is reluctant to use that influence when there is a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Reasons will be found for pushing the sale through, and scapegoats will be found if it fails.

But what will be the ultimate price if it succeeds? And what is the price already paid by the U.S., which has displayed a pattern of weakness that has left those who depend on American strength wondering?

the negotiators have had to break their heads arriving at the appropriate formula." But what matters is the result, he noted, and "things are improving."

Sadat stressed the fact that by next April, Egypt will have regained all the land it had lost in the 1967 war — amounting to 90 per cent of the land lost by all the Arab states involved in that war.

"Then will every Egyptian be able to say proudly: 'This is what Egypt has managed to accomplish without the Arabs — but what have the Arabs achieved without Egypt?'"

Service of a lifetime



Over the years, many beautiful friendships have developed between King David Hotel employees and many of the guests who return to the hotel again and again, according to the King David's general manager, Ian Fink (above). Fink, who has managed the hotel since 1975, says he enjoys the job so much because of the staff — "They take pride in their work and in hosting the people they do." Here, JUDY SIEGEL talks to two of the hotel's veteran employees.

A ONE-TIME busboy from the Arab village of Beit Safafa supervises 70 Jewish and Arab waiters at the King David, and has become nearly as expert on kashrut as the hotel's rabbi.

Daoud Saliman, a grandfather of three at the age of 44, is assistant *maitre d'*, second in command to the hotel's Avraham Weiner. A walking success story, Daoud feels loyal not only to his people, the

Arabs, but also to his country, Israel. "During the Yom Kippur War, I stayed at the hotel and served foreign journalists and other guests. What happens to Israel happens to me," says the handsome, good-natured assistant *maitre d'*.

Since he started to work for the hotel in 1952, there have been maybe "two or three" incidents in which he was insulted as an Arab. But he dismisses such people as "stupid," and does not take them to heart. His progression from a busboy to a waiter, to chief waiter, to his current post, he says, clearly shows that he was not the victim of discrimination.

Daoud, who is responsible for all departments dealing with food and beverages in the hotel, including the restaurants and coffee shops, has visited hotels in the U.S., Europe and Egypt. He says the King David easily competes abroad, and is "unique in the world."

The clientele, the location and the atmosphere, he says, all make the King David a special place.

It isn't easy to find a really professional waiter who is devoted to serving, says Daoud. He personally interviews each candidate for a half



hour, telling them the pluses and minuses of the job. Waiters must work on Sabbaths and holidays, so none of them are religious Jews or Moslems. There is a lot of pressure, but waiters must nevertheless smile to their guests and say "good morning" or "good evening." As for the advantages, Daoud emphasizes that the hotel is a very respectable establishment, with very important people among the guests.

American Christians who are unfamiliar with the laws of *kashrut* complain from time to time that they can't have shrimps for dinner or milk in their coffee after having a meat meal. But once the waiter explains it to them, they accept it, says the assistant *maitre d'*. Daoud finds much similarity between the Jewish

and Moslem religions, and has respect for Judaism, which produced Moses, "who is also our prophet."

If one of his seven children wanted to go into the hotel business, Daoud "certainly wouldn't discourage him."

MANCY Greenberg, a fifth-floor chambermaid at the King David Hotel, disproves the oft-heard statement that Jews don't like to serve other people. A devoted employee for 18 years, Mancy has been on sick leave only five days since she started work, and spends her vacations longing to get back to her sheets and trays on the fifth floor.

"I found the job at the labour exchange, soon after I came on aliyah from Rumania," says the 56-year-old chambermaid, who looks at least 10 years younger. "My husband was ill, and I had to work."

Coming from an austere Communist country, she was enchanted by the solid luxury of the hotel, even though her job was changing beds, cleaning up and filling guests' requests. "I work 10 or 11 hours a day, and I love it. I like to be with people. I have piles of letters from

guests I served. I watched the children of guests grow up and come to the hotel as adults. The hours are so demanding, that I don't have time to watch TV or go to the theatre or see relatives. But I'm not complaining."

Every day, Mancy bakes a cake in her 1 1/2 room flat, and brings it with her to work. By the end of her day, the cake is devoured by hungry guests she meets, staffers or random children.

The cake comes in handy when parents have to leave their children in their room for a few minutes and Mancy volunteers to babysit.

She never finds her work boring. She has met kings, presidents, film stars, millionaires and "just plain nice people." Those few who are abrupt and impatient with her, she magnanimously forgives: "I know that they've travelled very far from home and might have had a hard trip. I never lose my temper."

THE STORY of the Dan chain of hotels began with the buying of the Dan Tel Aviv in 1948. But that was only the beginning — the chain now includes six hotels throughout the country, while four new Dams for the eighties are in various stages of planning or construction.

Most travellers to Israel already have their favourite Dan hotel. Apart from the King David Hotel, they can choose from the following:

On the beach and close to the city centre, the 330-room Dan Tel Aviv is the perfect business/vacation hotel. It offers a range of Israeli international restaurants plus a soft music piano bar. The lobby is a popular Tel Aviv meeting place.

Facilities include swimming-pool, sundeck and an extensive shopping arcade.

The Dan Caesarea has 120 rooms and suites with lovely views of ancient Caesarea and the surrounding countryside. The hotel has two restaurants and a cocktail bar, a large swimming-pool in a 60-dunam garden setting, health club and sauna, day and night tennis.

On a cliff-top location with spectacular Mediterranean views, the 129-room Dan Netanya is the resort city's only 5-star hotel. Continental specialties are served all day in the dining room. Sports facilities include a garden swimming-pool, beaches, tennis, health club and

A choice of Dams

The 200-room beachfront Dan Accadia is a premiere resort hotel. For active sports people, there is a large swimming-pool in a garden setting, six floodlit tennis courts, a lovely beach, watersports, a health sauna.

The Dan Carmel hotel has 250 rooms and suites, located on the highest point of Mt. Carmel, with sweeping views of the Mediterranean, Haifa Bay and the Gulf.

There are several restaurants, including the Rondo Grill and Palache's Pub.

The new Dams of the 1980s include The Lagoon, Eilat, planned for 1982.

A Dan-managed 4-star Hotel on the beautiful Eilat lagoon, the new 256 room hotel will feature an international dining-room, nightclub, bar, pub, banquet hall and a complete conference centre. Facilities include a swimming-pool and a wide range of water sports — diving, sailing, waterskiing and more.

With 15 floors and 350 rooms, the Dan Eilat (1983) will be Eilat's first 5-star hotel. The hotel will emphasize entertainment and

sports. Dan Eilat facilities will include a variety of restaurants, nightclub, bar, conference rooms, cinema and games room, a private beachfront, and two swimming-pools (saltwater and freshwater).

On the highest point of Mt. Carmel, the Dan Panorama Hotel will be part of the Panorama Apartment and Commercial centre. This 22-storey 4-star hotel will have 280 rooms with views of the Mediterranean, Haifa Bay and the Northern Galilee. It is due to open in 1984.

Located on the shores of the Dead Sea, there will be a 260-room resort hotel, as well as a health spa operated by the Dan Hotels Corporation.

"Do you know that sometimes I feel that I have lived longer than necessary and that I must rest," President Anwar Sadat told his close friend and confidant Anis Mansour while visiting Sinai earlier this year, writes *The Post's* Middle East Affairs Reporter, David Bernstein.

Mansour, editor of the Egyptian weekly *October*, revealed in Cairo last week that Sadat had made this remark in a conversation, at the foot of Mount Sinai at the end of last July, when the late president retreated into Sinai for several days of prayer and meditation.

Sadat's thoughts on peace

"On other occasions," Sadat is quoted as saying, "I feel that no matter how long I live I will not be able to realize for Egypt all that I want. But believe me, should I die now, at this very moment and in this very place, I will die a contented man because God has given me more than I deserve and more than I ever dreamed of."

In an earlier interview with Mansour, published in *October* at the end of last month, Sadat spoke at length on his thoughts about peace with Israel.

"As for the peace," he told Mansour, "it does not worry me, for everything is proceeding exactly as we would wish. The normalization and relations of good neighbourliness between ourselves and Israel are now accepted facts and nothing can disrupt them."

Sadat went on to relate how Prime Minister Menachem Begin had told him at their last summit meeting in Alexandria two months

ago that "if there are any differences of opinion between us these are very minor ones — for our goal is a great one, that of a comprehensive peace."

As for the autonomy talks, Sadat said that these would continue between Israel and Egypt "until such time as the Palestinians take up their role in determining their own future." There were difficulties over various definitions in the talks, he admitted — the "Palestinian people" or the "Palestinian inhabitants," or perhaps simply "the Palestinians," for example — "and

Treasury plans harsh steps to curb rise in inflation

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

The Treasury intends to take drastic measures to stabilize the economy, following last week's publication of the 8.1 per cent rise in the September consumer price index and amid expectations of further huge jumps in the index.

The stabilization measures are certain to lower the standard of living, which rose significantly in the period preceding the June elections. But the urgent steps must be taken both to restrain inflation and to reduce the injection of money into the economy, which has reached IS3b, a month — three times more than the amount originally budgeted.

The two principal parts of the Treasury's plan are cutting back all ministry budgets by a further 5 per cent this year; and increasing the prices of subsidized commodities, possibly soon after the holidays.

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor plans to seek the cabinet's approval for his across-the-board budget cuts in the second week of November, regardless of whether or not the

various ministries have agreed to the cut.

The Treasury is likely to postpone a decision on a proposal to increase the value added tax as a replacement for municipal taxes, because of fears that the step will only add to the inflationary pressures. The Treasury, which has already announced its intention to further reduce taxes, will shy away from actions which could reduce its revenue.

The 8.1 per cent rise in the September CPI — the largest ever recorded for that month — is more than double the August index of 3.9 per cent.

The September index, and the high indices almost certain to follow, effectively wipe out the benefits of the 11.5 per cent October cost-of-living increase which will be paid at the beginning of November. That C-o-L payment covers the period from June through August.

The September index was the first to reflect a series of post-election price rises, and was pushed up by government-initiated increases in the prices of basic foodstuffs, fuel, electricity, car insurance, water and

postal rates. Increased spending for the holidays and the high costs at starting the school year also contributed to last month's high index.

The rate of inflation reached 113.7 per cent for the past 12 months. But during the first nine months of 1981, the rate of inflation hit 66.1 per cent — considerably lower than the 81 per cent recorded in the comparable period last year. Treasury officials noted yesterday with some satisfaction.

The 1981 annual inflation rate, based on the first nine months of the year, now stands at 98 per cent. Using the average prices of 1980 as a base of 100, the consumer price index reached 241.8 points.

The average monthly expenditure of an urban family of four is IS8,900, according to a survey by the Central Bureau of Statistics based on the 1979/80 average and adjusted for today's inflation.

Following the publication of the index, Histadrut secretary-general Yehoram Meshel said that the labour federation would demand 100 per cent linkage of wages to the cost-of-living index, in

stead of the current 80 per cent linkage.

The Bank of Israel, in a report released last week, noted that the first six months of the year were characterized by a growth in both public and private spending, a drop in investments and a continuing high rate of unemployment.

The government was principally active in doling out huge subsidies on basic commodities, initiating price rises only in the last month, the bank's report noted.

The Treasury's attempt to mop up excess cash by offering attractive savings plans was effective only through the first three months of the year. By the second quarter, the public was no longer willing to deposit its money in the schemes. At that point, the government was forced to significantly step up its printing of money, the report said.

Salaries in both the public and the private sectors grew beyond the guidelines set down in the general wage agreements, and real wages showed a net increase of more than 11.5 per cent after last April's tax cuts, the report said.

The rise in purchasing power,

combined with the government's reduction in the prices of durable goods, contributed to the rise in private spending, the report said.

Industrial production exceeded the record set in 1979, but labour inputs rose only slightly. An increase of 12,000 persons employed in the private sector was overshadowed by a growth of 20,000 employed in the public sector, signifying a drop in the real number employed by the private sector, the report noted.

The country's trade deficit, with the exception of fuel and diamonds, stabilized in the first half of 1980. A rise in imports was occasioned by the reduction of inventories in 1980 and the heating-up of economic activity.

Exports also continued to grow, with the metal and electronics industries leading the field. But the report also showed that the profitability of exports had indeed fallen in the first half of 1981 due to the shekel's poor showing against other currencies — a fact which had been vigorously denied by both the Treasury and the Bank of Israel for many months.

The dilemma of Israel's Arabs

How do Israel's Arabs feel about the Jewish state? The question is considered by Knesset Member Moshe Arens, who points to the changes in the lifestyles of Israeli Arabs and to their conflicts.

THE CONVENTIONAL wisdom regarding Israel's Arab population is that they are inherently antagonistic to Israel. Presumably their attitudes cover the spectrum from passive acquiescence to vocal and even active hostility, and that as their standards of living and education rise the extent and level of this hostility to the State of Israel and its Jewish population will increase.

Accordingly it is considered best to separate Jewish residential areas from Arab areas of settlement, not to apply all of the civic obligations to Arab citizens and not to afford them the same opportunities as are enjoyed by Israel's Jewish citizens.

Some maintain that Israel's Druse and Beduin population are also part of the Palestinian entity and the Arab attitudes to Israel will eventually prevail amongst them as well.

The correctness of this conception may be gauged by the voting record of Rakah — the Israel Communist Party, whose supporters are almost entirely Arabs. After all, it is not likely that adherence to Marxist ideology or loyalty to the Kremlin is very widespread amongst Israel Arabs.

On the other hand, the Communist ticket is the only focus for Arab voters for anti-Israel and anti-establishment feelings at the polls.

In fact, the Communist vote among the non-Jewish population rose from 11 per cent in the 1959 elections to 50 per cent in the 1977 election. If the Druse and Beduin vote is separated out, it becomes clear that about 60 per cent of the Arab vote went to the Communists in 1977.

However, those who expected a continuation of this trend in the last election were in for a surprise. In the 1981 election, the Communist vote among the non-Jewish population dropped to 37 per cent — about 45 per cent of the Arab vote and less than 10 per cent of the Druse and Beduin vote. (This data is extracted from "The election results to the 10th Knesset in the Arab sector" — the Arab department of the Labour Party, July 1981). The "Zionist parties" obtained about 40 per cent of the Arab vote, the rest going to the "minority lists."

THESE RESULTS indicate that the anti-Israel trend among Druse and Beduin is not significant and that the Arab population is split between those who stress their opposition to the state and those who emphasize their loyalty to it, with the latter having the upper hand.

Is this a temporary departure from the rising anti-Israel trend among the Arab citizens of Israel in past years or is it a turning point towards improved relations between Arabs and Jews in future years?

The answer to this question will be determined by many factors, but first and foremost by the extent of the effort towards the establishment of a pluralistic society in Israel in which all segments of the population — Jew and non-Jew — feel themselves equal partners.

During the years of Israel's existence, the way of life of Israel's Arab population has changed beyond recognition. The change is not only the result of the continuous



replication of the village in 1967, the "Israeli" villagers explain that they feel themselves to be different from their "Jordanian" neighbours.

One of the youngsters in the village told the interviewer that he feels like an Israeli when visiting Nebus (on the West Bank) but like an Arab when in Tel Aviv. Here is a striking example of the conflicts going on in the minds of many Israeli Arabs.

Israelis continually belabour the Palestinian problem, generally concentrating on the sovereignty to be ultimately applied to Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Far less frequently is the problem of the Israeli Palestinians — the Arab population living within Israel's borders — discussed.

Quite possibly, the problem of the Palestinians in the territories and the problem of the Palestinians in Israel are not unrelated. Creation of conditions in Israel that will promote feelings of belonging and loyalty to the state among the Israeli Arab population is likely to affect the attitude of the Arab population beyond the Green Line (the 1967 borders) to the State of Israel. As a matter of fact, it is difficult to conceive of "solving" the Palestinian problem without creating such conditions in Israel.

IS IT POSSIBLE? Have other countries succeeded in dealing with similar problems? After all, most countries contain ethnic or religious minorities. In some, the minority group serves as a constant irritant.

There are countries that have attempted to "solve" the minority problem by force. In the Western world, however, the accepted approach is building a pluralistic society — a society in which the minority enjoys the same rights and opportunities but also carries the same burdens as the majority; contributes to the form and content of the society and receives in return a sense of belonging to it.

It is difficult to talk of "solutions" to the minority problems in these societies — even the United States is still troubled by problems of ethnic minorities. But there are a number of successes.

In most Western countries, a nationally or racially homogeneous society is not considered an ideal, while there is admiration for a society created by the common endeavour of its dissimilar component parts. In such a society those who will not reconcile themselves to second-class citizen status, do reconcile themselves to minority status.

One of Israel's great achievements is that its Arab population enjoys equality of civil rights at a time when the country is surrounded by the hostility of neighbouring Arab states.

But Israel still has a long way to go before its Arab population is truly integrated in Israeli society; when the Arab youngster from Barta's will feel himself Israeli also when walking down the streets of Tel Aviv. This challenge faces Israel's citizens — Jews and Arabs.

The author, a member of Prime Minister Begin's Likud, is chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

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Fistfights fail to halt opening of Wagner work

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Conductor Zubin Mehta's surprise decision last week to lead the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in a rendition of the overture to Richard Wagner's opera *Tristan and Isolde* caused an uproar — including fistfights — among members of the audience at the Mann Auditorium here. But Mehta, with tears in his eyes, persisted in leading the piece through to the end.

The IPO earlier last week had announced that the piece would be dropped from the programme, in response to protests from subscribers, and in fact it was not played at the season premiere concert. Wagner's music has long been banned from Israeli concert halls because of the German nationalist composer's anti-Semitism.

Mehta's sudden announcement that the orchestra would play the piece at the close of last week's programme caused shouts and scuffling in the audience, and ushers rushed in to restore order. Observers said that about 10 persons exchanged blows as the piece got under way. Police did not intervene and no injuries were reported.

Israel Television quoted Mehta as saying, "This is a democratic country, and those who don't like it may leave."

Connors to play here

U.S. number two tennis star Jimmy Connors will join Elliot Teltscher, also of the U.S., Ilie Nastase of Rumania and Israel's Shlomo Glickstein in a \$105,000 tournament at the Yad Elishu stadium on November 16-17.

The tournament is sponsored by the Sabrina and Gali companies and will be organized under the auspices of the Israel Tennis Centre.



Myrtle twigs, one of the Four Species used in the Succot ritual, undergo scrutiny at the Four Species market yesterday in Netanya. (Adi Cohen, IPPA)

Spirits soar at Jerusalem March

By JUDY SIEGEL

The Jerusalem March went off smoothly last week, except for the tired and swollen feet of the 16,000 walkers who trekked from the Castel and Shoeva in the Judean Hills to the capital, and the 20,000 who paraded in the city's streets.

This year's march was the first organized solely by the Hapoel sports organization, instead of the Israel Defence Forces, which wanted to save the IS600,000 that it cost to prepare. [The event was co-sponsored by the *Ma'ariv* newspaper with the assistance of various business firms.] The closing parade

was also routed through quieter streets rather than the usual route on Jaffa Road.

More than 30 groups representing the Military Industries, banks, insurance companies and other firms took part in the march, along with some 2,000 scouts and 1,000 members of the Noar Oved youth movement. Also in evidence were many of the 3,000 Christian pilgrims currently here for a show of solidarity with Israel, and Zionist members of the Japanese Makoya movement.

Over the Succot festival 200,000 Israelis streamed south to Eilat and the Sinai beaches. Many thousands attended synagogue to recite the blessings over the traditional "four species" (palm, myrtle, willow and citron) and then took their meals in the temporary booths put up on balconies and in courtyards throughout the country for the festival.

The seven-day Feast of Tabernacles, recalls the nomadic existence of the Israelites during their 40-year trek through Sinai to the Promised Land.

Many businesses and offices closed early during the intermediate days of Succot.

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Glider terrorist gets seven years

HAIFA (Itim). — The 17-year-old terrorist from Aleppo caught trying to enter Israel on a motorized hang-glider was sentenced recently to seven years in prison by the Haifa District Court.

He was convicted of membership in an organization, the Palestine Liberation Front, which seeks to destroy Israel; of training in the PLF for the purpose of carrying out acts of sabotage in Israel; and of attempting to fly a motorized hang-glider into Israel on last March 6 with the aim of blowing up the Haifa oil refineries.

The youth, whose name is banned from publication because he is a minor, was forced down in South Lebanon, captured by the forces of Major Sa'ad Haddad, and turned over to the IDF.

The youth said nothing in court, either personally or through his counsel, about the sentence.

After the hearing, however, he told Itim that he had expected to be sentenced to at least 15-20 years.

He also wondered why there was no TV coverage of his trial. "I want my friends to see me as a hero on television," he said. He explained that the aim of the operation was to attack Israeli commandos stationed near Acre.

Another terrorist caught after he entered Israel by hang-glider at the same time as the youth will be tried in early November. In a preliminary hearing, he retracted the confession he had previously made to the authorities.

Hoopsters win

Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Maccabi Tel Aviv defeated the Rumanian basketball champions, Steava Bucharest, 102-83 last week, but the final score did not reflect the anxiety suffered by Maccabi fans for 19 minutes of the game, during which the home team not only trailed but looked completely at sea.

Catching up on the past

DURING his five years as deputy prime minister, Yigael Yadin never read archaeological journals at the cabinet table, although some of his ministerial colleagues were not above skimming newspapers during the weighty deliberations. Three months back into civilian life, Professor Yadin is now busily trying to catch up on the communiques from the past his colleagues had been deciphering in his absence and planning his own return, possibly spectacular, to the excavation pits.

In the house on Jerusalem's Ramban Street, where his father, Professor Eliezer Sukenik unrolled the first Dead Sea Scrolls, Yadin has been supervising the construction of new shelves in his study and sorting out mounds of accumulated journals and work papers.

His absence from archaeology during his years in politics was far from total. For security reasons, all his mail would be sent to his office, and there, in the late hours of the day, he would often read a selection of learned articles, finding consolation from the stormy present in scholarly analyses of the stormy past.

"I followed 40 to 50 per cent of the works on Near East archaeology and the Dead Sea Scrolls," he says. In addition, he managed to get away from his desk to visit about 30 per cent of the excavations being carried out in the country. Before he went into politics, he used to visit virtually all of them.

At 64, Yadin is organizing his life with the thoroughness he devoted to organizing some of Israel's most massive archaeological expeditions. There is unfinished business to be got out of the way first — principal-

ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ly the publication in English of his findings on the Temple Scroll. The longest and perhaps most important of the Dead Sea Scrolls, this reveals for the first time the theological outlook of the Dead Sea sect. Three Hebrew volumes have already been published, but non-Hebrew-reading scholars are waiting for the English version. Yadin hopes to complete reading the proofs in a few months.

More ambitious are scientific reports to be prepared on his digs at Hazor and Masada. The former, carried out during five seasons (1955-58, 1968), was the most extensive dig ever carried out in Israel. Although several volumes were published quickly after the first four seasons, Yadin wants to write a final volume recording the last season's finds and summing up the entire excavation to date.

The Masada dig is probably the most famous ever carried out in this country, thanks in large measure to Yadin's popular book on the subject. He has now turned his attention to completing the official scientific report on his 1963-5 excavations, which will probably require three volumes.

Yadin's return to the profession is hailed by his colleagues, including those who felt that his excursion into politics was a grievous mistake.

"He's back where he belongs," says one prominent archaeologist. "He's our leading archaeologist and an original thinker. A great deal of Israel archaeology is built around

him, with camps dividing into those who support his ideas and those who oppose them. In addition, he's the best advocate the profession has and right now we need a good advocate to speak to the public."

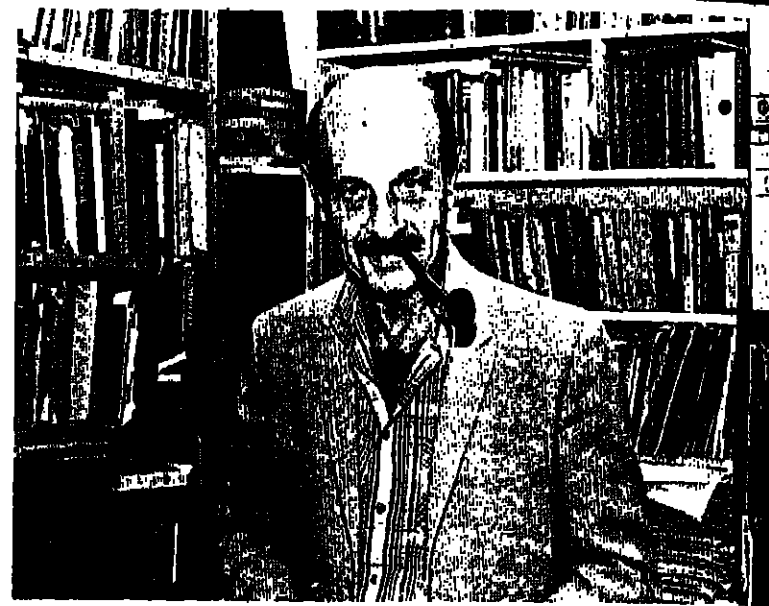
Only once during the past five years did he indulge in writing a scientific paper. An article in a Hebrew Union College journal last year, spelling out a puzzle on the Aramaic Targum, sent him rushing home from his office to write a suggested solution. It was published as a one-page article.

There are numerous rebuttals and insights welling up in him as he catches up on his lost reading. "My fingers are itching to write," he says.

He feels his release from the burdens of government in the way he casually scans a newspaper or two in the morning. "I used to read them all." Instead of setting off after breakfast for the government centre just across the Valley of the Cross from his home, he heads across town to Mount Scopus and an office in Hebrew University's Institute of Archaeology. His re-entry into academic life is gentle, his teaching duties restricted this year to a single seminar for graduate students.

When his scientific reports are finally out of the way, Yadin hopes to turn his talent for popularization to the writing of books on the Temple Scrolls and on "armchair archaeology" — cases where he has come up with solutions to archaeological puzzles in the quiet of his study.

He has been approached to do a book on his political experience, but has turned it down. He notes



Professor Yadin

(David Rubinger)

that he has also never written about his years as chief of operations during the War of Independence and subsequently chief of staff.

Health permitting — he suffered a heart attack while in the government — Yadin intends to return to Hazor with a spade rather than a pen in two years' time. He believes that one more digging season — perhaps his final one in the field — may unearth a royal archive even greater than the Ebla archive in Syria which has been the most sensational find in world archaeology in recent years.

What has convinced him of this possibility is not what he himself unearthed during his five seasons of massive excavations at Hazor but two clay tablets found in subsequent years by casual visitors to the site, one of them a youth. The small, dirt-encrusted tablets had been discarded unnoticed by the diggers and were picked up from the surface by

the visitors. One was a fragment of a Sumerian-Akkadian dictionary, the other a tablet written by a royal scribe.

Both fragments were found in the area where Yadin had ended his last season by unearthing the corner of a massive building he believes to have served as the palace of the Canaanite kings of Hazor. A letter from the king of Hazor from the 14th century BCE was found at Tel el-Amarna in Egypt; and mention of correspondence with the king of Hazor was found in the royal archives of Mari on the Euphrates, dating back to four centuries earlier.

When Solomon built his palace on the site in the 10th century BCE, much of the earlier palace was demolished; but Yadin thinks the archives are still there. "I believe if we go about it systematically, we can find them. This archive is a sitting duck."

Baal Shem Tov.

Gorr's reputation spread along the *ba'al tshuva* grapevine, and before long he was being sought out by students from other yeshivot.

Gorr is currently working on some 50 family trees and has hopes of effecting more reunions. His work entails extensive world-wide correspondence. In linking names to families, he has been known to go through local and overseas telephone directories. He writes to people with names matching the traditional names of families whose genealogy he is researching. Sometimes, the correspondence bears fruit.

MUCH AS he would like to, he can't come up with a family tree for everyone. Someone searching for roots must be able to supply him with at least the names of one set of grandparents and preferably great grandparents. Gorr charges an initial finder's fee to see if the family can be traced further back. If he is convinced that more research will yield results, he will chart a tree for \$150. The fee is standard irrespective of whether he goes back four generations, ten generations or even more. The chart includes all family data that Gorr comes across in his search.

Since he began his love affair with Jewish genealogy, Gorr's own archives have expanded to the extent that files cover almost all the wall space in his small apartment in Jerusalem's Kiryat Hayovel district. Someone with a less studious mind might get claustrophobia from being hemmed in by so much literature, but Gorr would be happy to have more sources from which to double and triple check his facts.

GREER FAY CASHMAN
Special to The Jerusalem Post



Shmuel Gorr

(Dan Landsu)

The grandson of Reb Lazar's youngest brother, Shimon Agranat, was born in Louisville, Kentucky and migrated to Erez Yisrael in 1930. Thirty-five years later, he was appointed the third president of the Israel Supreme Court. As far as Gorr has been able to trace, the Agranats are dispersed in America, South Africa, Australia and Israel; and a large branch of the family is still in Russia.

Gorr's chart of his own maternal relatives spans six generations and includes more than 300 names. He doubts whether he will be able to go back in time beyond the information that he already has, as the Malestowska cemetery in which his mother's ancestors and their kin were buried, was ravaged by the Nazis, and most of the tombstones were destroyed.

GORR CHARTED his first family tree following the death of a paternal relative in Australia. During the *shiva* the daughter of the deceased was bewildered by the mass of "strangers" who came to pay their condolences. As in so many large families, large scale get-togethers were rare, and occurred mainly at weddings and funerals.

Prevailed upon by his peer generation, most of whom did not know their elders, Gorr began delving into family research, discovering twigs and branches in Australia, Israel, Russia, France and Belgium. His search was complicated by the fact that his own surname had been abbreviated from Gorialov. If the Australian branch

THE COMMUNITY

New outlook for widows

Lea Levavi learns about a Wizo club set up in Tel Aviv to help widows readjust to daily life.

SHE CAME in dressed all in black — black stockings, a black kerchief — mourning from head to toe. She sat in a corner and cried, unable and unwilling to participate in what was going on around her. She was a very recent widow and had come (grudgingly) to a WIZO club to get the "nudnik" volunteer off her back.

"I invited her to come to a cafe the next day for a talk," Esther Hurwitz, the volunteer in question, said, "and I explained to her that she was making it harder than necessary for her children to adjust. She explained that in her culture (she came from Iran) widows wear black for a year. I suggested that she at least take off the black stockings and go to the beauty parlour. That was the beginning of her rehabilitation."

Esther Hurwitz, deputy chairman of WIZO's Department for Bereaved Families, War Widows and War Invalids, is one of a small group of volunteers who work (usually without publicity) to help widows build new lives. It started, in 1967, as a project to help war widows. Today, the volunteers have extended their services to widows referred by the National Insurance Institute. "The pain and loss are the same whether the husband and father dies in battle or of a heart attack," Mrs. Hurwitz said, "although

widows of veterans get better financial benefits and more help from the Defence Ministry. Also, when the father dies in battle, the children have a hero, which may make it easier."

A club which Mrs. Hurwitz and her fellow volunteers established in Tel Aviv in 1967 for war widows from National Insurance as well, Men also attend the club meetings on Tuesday evenings. Another club, for older widows, has also been established.

"We have volunteers visiting



Prime Minister Menachem Begin speaks with a bereaved mother at last week's memorial service at the Mt. Herzl military cemetery in Jerusalem for those who fell in the 1973 war.

(Rahamim Israeli)

widows at home, seeing their problems and helping find solutions. There simply aren't enough professionals to be everywhere and do everything. We, under the supervision of professionals, can be the ones who offer the little things, a shoulder to cry on, an ear to listen, a hand of friendship and reassurance."

"It would take days to tell you everything the volunteers do," Esther Hurwitz said, "but just as an example, when one of the widows

was about to remarry, she didn't ask her mother or his mother to go with them to the rabbinat. She asked the volunteer who had worked with her during the hard times."

In times of war, everyone wants to volunteer, she said. When there isn't a war, volunteers are harder to find, perhaps because people don't know they're needed. "We're looking for women who are good listeners, who have tact and who would be good at this difficult work," Esther Hurwitz said.

How age's burdens are eased

By Leah Abramowitz

MELAVEV, now beginning its second year of activity, is the name of a series of day centres for elderly citizens of a special kind. The initials of Melavev (encouraging heart-warming) in Hebrew spell out *Mercat L'Tipul Bakashish Ba-Kehilah* (Centre for the Care of the Aged in the Community). The clubs service demented or senile people living at home. These men and women would ordinarily live very sheltered, isolated lives, shut up in their houses, with few opportunities for social contact or stimulation.

The heavy price of caring for an aged, disoriented parent or spouse in the home can only be appreciated by someone who has lived through the experience. In addition to the sorrow entailed in watching the gradual (and sometimes rapid) deterioration of someone near and dear, there are often other mixed emotions: fear that the senile person will harm himself — get lost, run over or forget to turn off the gas; anger at the turn of fate and the ter-

rible burden; exhaustion from the constant strain both physical and emotional; anxiety at the thought, "will this happen to me one day?" and frustration that nothing can be done to alleviate the situation.

Melavev has taken on the task of attempting to alleviate the situation. In two Jerusalem neighbourhoods, the staff has convened small groups of demented patients two or three mornings a week. They provide a warm, club-like atmosphere and a therapeutic programme which includes reality orientation, sensory retraining, socialization and behaviour modification. Using activities such as arts and crafts and physiotherapy, these aged participants have relearned modes of coordination and physical movement. They take trips and hold group discussions.

The staff of the special clubs are particularly dedicated to their charges. The three instructors and the social worker make home visits, accompany the patients to the doctor or try to solve individual

problems, even after hours. All those working with the groups, except for one, are volunteers. A steady staff of volunteer drivers also transports the members to and from the club, as they cannot, in most instances, travel alone.

The project for the demented elderly originated as an out-patient programme of Sha'are Zedek hospital's geriatric ward. Prof. Arnold Rosin, who heads the department and directs Melavev, sees each member in his clinic, also on a volunteer basis. The first club opened in Beit Ross, a community centre in Givat Shaul, and it was followed by a second at Mercat Leon Philip in Kiryat Hayovel. Additional clubs are being contemplated in Baka and Katamon.

Prof. Rosin, comments: "The relief for the families, knowing they are not alone, first of all, and being given a short respite now and again, is immeasurable. The benefit for the old people themselves, in terms of quality of life and self-esteem, is self-evident."

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El Al praised for recovery

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

El Al has managed within a short time to become an airline noted for its punctuality and good passenger service, the state comptroller notes in his report on the company for 1981.

The report commends El Al for its accomplishments in cutting staff, expenses and non-profitable operations, in addition to improving its public image and passenger service.

The comptroller last week published reports on a number of government corporations and state-owned bodies.

Stressing the airline's history of bad labour relations and recent heavy losses, the report notes that the new management, appointed at the end of 1979, has launched El Al on a path of labour peace and financial recovery which should be encouraged and supported.

Most of the comptroller's report deals with the causes of El Al's ills before the new management, headed by board chairman Abraham Shavit, took over.

The report states that El Al's decline — sparked by the fuel crisis after 1973 and aggravated by bad labour relations and the opening of Israel's skies to charter flights in 1978 — worsened until the accumulated deficit of 1978-1980 reached \$170 million. At this stage the airline was unable to function effectively without a thorough reorganization, the report recalls.

Among the reasons for El Al's growing deficit and bad public image during the past few years the report lists: the use of old, narrow-

bodied, fuel-guzzling aircraft; continual labour disputes which disrupted the airline's operations; faulty administration; equipment loss due to negligence; abuse by employees of benefits such as free trips on El Al planes and free transport of workers' belongings.

Increasing numbers of passengers stopped using El Al during this period. Passengers' complaints during 1978 and 1979 referred mainly to flight cancellations and other schedule disruptions, failure to give appropriate information, lack of cleanliness in the aircraft, faulty seating arrangements and poor service by cabin attendants.

The report commends El Al's security arrangements in its aircraft and ground facilities, noting that they serve as a model for other airlines.

According to the recovery plan presented by El Al to the ministerial committee on economic affairs, El Al was to reduce its annual personnel expenses by \$28m., cut the number of workers, rescind the 7.5 per cent pay rise that was part of the national wage agreement, reduce pay for work on holidays and weekends, reduce payment for workers' meals and for overtime and change air crews' work arrangements.

The collective agreement signed with the workers on December 22, 1980, included a voluntary retirement programme and provisions for sending workers on unpaid leave.

The workers did not agree, however, to the cancellation of global payment for overtime, reduction of pay for work on holidays and

Saturdays, and changing the air crews' work arrangements. The plan to send workers on three-month unpaid leave was carried out only partially.

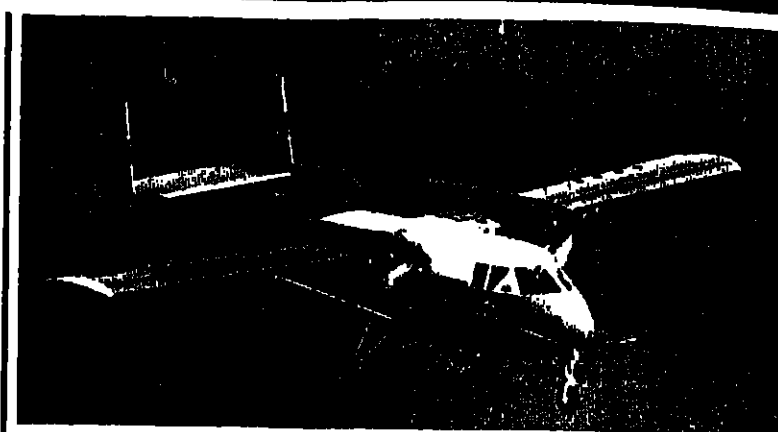
In its financial reports for 1980, El Al's new management states that the changes effected by the recovery programme have stopped the airline's financial decline. But the comptroller notes that most of the changes made by the new management had already been suggested by the comptroller in the years 1976-1979.

In order to achieve financial stability, the report concludes, the airline should continue its present efforts and the government should cooperate by obtaining fuel at reasonable prices.

El Al board chairman Shavit said recently that the airline's estimated deficit this financial year will be some \$30m., compared with \$47m. last year. The airline has balanced its books during the past six months. During the summer season last year, El Al lost \$8m.

Shavit said that the estimated deficit is even less than the company's amortization fund, estimated this year at \$33m. He said that some of El Al's older aircraft lose money even when they fly full and must be changed for more economical planes which consume less fuel.

As part of El Al's recovery programme, Shavit said he had managed to bring the airline \$4m. to \$5m. worth of outside work. This included renovation of other companies' airplanes and the producing of aircraft equipment for the Boeing company.



The Arava

Losses in planes production

By ZE'EV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The production of civilian aircraft and plans for the construction of a first-line, multi-purpose fighter bomber, the Lavie, by the Israel Aircraft Industries are challenged in a section of the State Comptroller's report released last week.

Heavy losses incurred in the production of the Arava "STOL" (short take-off and landing) aircraft and of the Westwind executive jet "make it doubtful whether there will be any financial return from the assembly of these aircraft," the comptroller writes.

(The IAI spokesman said in response to the report that the losses on the Arava have been written off since 1966, and that since 1976 sales of the plane have shown a profit. Concerning the Westwind, the spokesman said that the com-

pany is now producing enough planes to make future profits possible.)

Total losses for the Arava amount to over \$51 million for 97 aircraft sold, including planes on order for the end of 1982. Smaller but still significant losses were also chalked up from Westwind sales.

The comptroller questions the IAI's ability to meet projected production deadlines for the Lavie and asks whether Israel's foreign currency couldn't be put to a better purpose. He points out that buying similar aircraft abroad would have been cheaper.

The report says that the company's plans should be coordinated with the country's economic trends, especially since the IAI now stands at a crossroads. It has just completed a number of major development projects and production series, but the scope and nature of future defence orders are uncertain.

Good returns on securities

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — While prices on Wall Street plunged in September, American investors in Israeli securities recorded satisfactory yields.

In September the shekel was devalued by 4.3 per cent. The general share index for the commercial bank group rose by 6.4 per cent. For investors this meant a 2 per cent dollar yield for the month.

This not only compared favourably with security yields available on the American market, but with Euro-dollar interest rates, which were 17-18 per cent a year for three-month deposits.

Dollar investments in index-linked bonds fared even better. The Galil 3 per cent, 100 per cent linked bond series advanced last month by 9.7 per cent. This reflected, for dollar investors, a monthly dollar yield of no less than 5.2 per cent, or 62 per cent at an annual rate.

The commercial bank share group continues to be the single best sector for dollar investments. The major three banks, Leumi, Hapoalim and IDB have all shown yields of more than 100 per cent since the beginning of 1981, well ahead of the devaluation of the shekel. Current dollar yields on commercial bank investments are running in excess of 25 per cent per year.

Steps against dumping likely

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A thorough revision of the country's trade protection policy is now being studied, Gideon Patt, minister of industry and trade, told the annual meeting of the Manufacturers Association.

"We do not intend to make Israel a paradise for importers bringing in goods at dumping prices, while we allow the country to become a living hell for local industrialists," Patt said to thunderous applause. "We do not intend to provide work for labourers from abroad, while our own workers go jobless."

He promised that the present policy on customs, adopted years ago, would be reviewed to put an end to dumping from abroad. Nevertheless, no "protectionist barriers" would be run up, so local industrialists could make an easy living.

(Patt was expected, according to rumours, to announce that he was doubling import duties on yarns, which according to some textile manufacturers, are entering the country at a price below the cost of the cotton from which they are made. However, he did not announce this.)

The retiring president of the Association, Avraham Shavit, said that "inflation cannot be cured by financial manipulations; it can only be reduced by taking political steps, for inflation is a political thing."

But he doubted the very existence of inflation in Israel. "In West Germany, if the inflationary rate is 6 per cent, the standard of living of most persons drops by 6 per cent. But in Israel, we can have 135 per cent inflation and the standard of living goes up, due to indexation."

THE ARTS

IF THIS is hell, I wouldn't mind spending a few seasons in it.

The address is: Ben Hinom Valley, P.O.B. 4455, Jerusalem 91043, Israel. It is the site of the new Jerusalem Film Centre, containing the Israel Film Archive, the Centre for Jewish Film and the Jerusalem Cinematheque.

The Ben Hinom Valley, or *Gat Ben Hinom* — fondly known as *Gehenna* — acquired its reputation as hell on earth because it was the dumping ground for the Old City in its youth. Fires were kept burning throughout the area to prevent pestilence.

Today only culture and plants breed there. On the slope opposite the Old City wall are the Yemin Moshe artists' quarter, the Mishkenot Sha'ananim guest house for visiting artists and writers, and the Mishkenot Music Centre. Down in the valley are the Sultan's Pool outdoor concert site, the Albert Jerusalem Youth Music Centre — and now, the Film Centre.

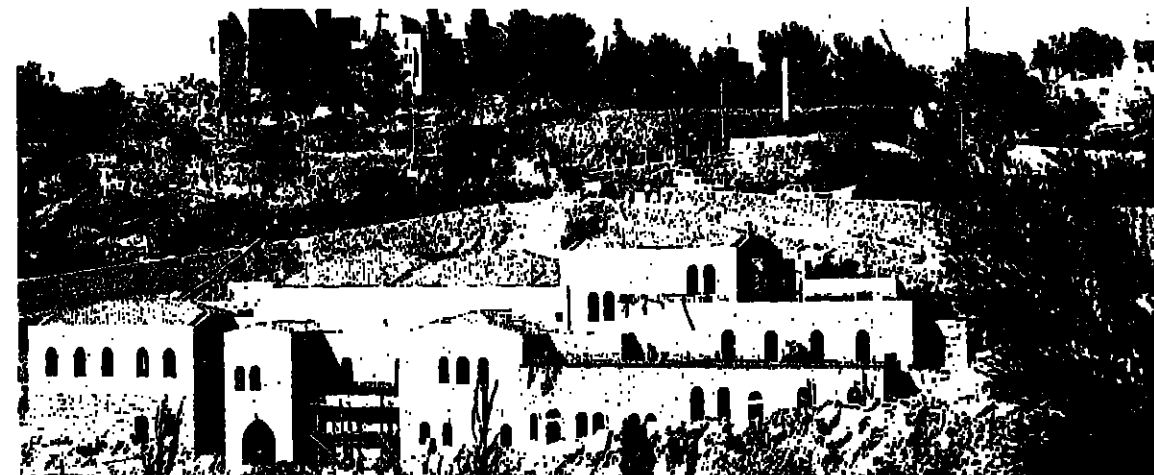
Virgil and Rimbaud both being out of town, Lia Van Leer was my guide in this newest quarter. She is in any case better qualified for the job; she has been developing film in Israel for the last twenty years — not in laboratories, but assembling the archives and organizing cinematheques in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. She is the director of the Film Centre.

"People ask me, 'What do you do in this discotheque of yours?'" says Van Leer, standing in the dusty lobby of the new building, as equally dusty workmen pass back and forth. "Maybe we don't do enough publicity."

The building was designed by a South American architect named Liebsch ("I can't remember his first name — we call him Liebsch"), and matches the original facade of a complex of three houses on the site, which were in a shambles by the late Sixties.

The cinematheque, like other cultural projects in the area, was financed and promoted by the Jerusalem Foundation, where it was the special pet of director Ruth Cheshin. "You know how the Jerusalem Foundation works," says Van Leer. "The plan was ready a long time ago, and just waiting for someone to give the money."

The first such someone was a man named George Ostrovsky, a Russian who emigrated to Brazil. His



The Film Centre opens

By Marsha Pomerantz
Jerusalem Post Reporter



Lia Van Leer

two daughters were interested in film, and Ostrovsky (who died last year) wanted them to have some connection with Israel.

A number of people have donated money and material for the Film Centre, but Van Leer refused to divulge the total figure: "If some people find out, they'll say, 'Why didn't you give the money to a yeshiva, so men could talk with God?'" Each to his own devotions.

IN THE dusty lobby, we pass a ramp and elevator which will serve the handicapped, and move on to the coffee house, which is to be open from morning till late at night. "I'd like the centre to be more than a screening place for films," Van Leer explains. Since the cinematheque is no longer in the downtown area — it used to be in Beit Agron — it needs this kind of gathering place.

The centre has two auditoriums. The main hall, carpeted and outfitted with 300 blue upholstered seats, is where two films will be screened each evening, six days a week.

The small auditorium, with room for 50 people on carpeted steps, will be for lectures and special-interest screenings. Films will be offered to school classes three or four times a week, in cooperation with the municipal department of education, depending on the size of the group.

The small hall will be equipped for showing video tapes and "Super-8" — film usually used for home movies, but with the addition of

"We bribed Technion students with free tickets." Eventually, younger people started coming, and Israelis travelled abroad more and were exposed to art films. Cinematheque became "the thing to do," and now it's a subject of interest in its own right. Israel has three cinematheques, with 3,000 members in Haifa, 5,000 in Tel Aviv, and 3,000 in Jerusalem.

ON TO the museum, which at the moment is a big bare white room. It will hold a collection of "pre-cinema" picture-show equipment: magic lanterns, hand-painted slides, and a few instruments whose names I hadn't heard before and will not venture to repeat. The Van Leers' personal collection will form the core of the museum, various early projectors and cameras have been promised, and "we hope people will donate like mad," Van Leer adds. Their own collection was bought at flea markets in Paris and other European cities, but it's the sort of material that "has now graduated to Sotheby's and Christie's," she explains.

The tour progresses through a foyer which will hold some comfortable seats — another schmooze location — a room for storing film, one which will hold equipment for cleaning, editing and restoring it.

The Israel Film Archive, which also has its base in the building, was founded in 1961, and became a member of the International Federation of Film Archives two years later. Some films are acquired

from other member archives, and now, Van Leer says, there is an agreement with local distributors, who will hand over copies for preservation after the commercial run.

Many archives want film prints in exchange for the prints they turn over — and "until recently," Van Leer says, "there weren't good Israeli films to give." Lately that has changed; she mentioned Jud Ne'eman's *Paratroopers* (*Masa Alankot*) and the film of Danny Wohlman as some of those worthy of exchange.

Has the development of cinematheques in Israel affected the quality of locally-produced films? Van Leer is sure it has. "You can't create in a vacuum. Each cinematheque screens 560 films a year. In a couple of years you can see the whole history of film."

THE PROGRAMME will continue to draw on the Israel archive for half of its material, and "other sources" for the rest. These include foreign archives and embassies here which sponsor national film weeks.

Limited resources are still a problem. "We'd like to show more than we do," she says. "We can borrow, but no one sends films with great enthusiasm. So it's hard not to repeat yourself."

Still, the Israel Film Archive is not the usual collection of classics and domestic productions. It includes Jewish films from all over the world — for instance, Yiddish films of the '20s from Russia and Poland. "Before they shot *Fiddler on the Roof*, they came to see *Menachem Mendel the Matchmaker*, a film version of the Shalom Aleichem story."

Van Leer, who prefers to list as many of the credits as possible, says that Fred Grosh and Arnold Pickler of the Motion Picture Producers Association were the first to "see the importance of a centre for Jewish film in Jerusalem."

Some of the films it now owns document the life of the shtetl in a way no other medium can. There are Yiddish films from the U.S. in the '30s; they depict the life of Jewish immigrants, the tension between assimilation and tradition, in "almost stereotyped melodrama." And the archive has a collection of anti-Semitic propaganda films and documentaries of the Nazi period.

Nation on car, appliance buying spree

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

Israelis bought 25,655 new cars during the first eight months of the year, or about 105 per cent more than the same period last year, the Treasury reports. Since July, 43.5 per cent more cars were sold than during the first half of the year, with a corresponding 8.2 per cent rise in the country's petrol consumption.

Treasury data indicate an immediate surge in the purchase of all major appliances following the tax reductions announced by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor before the Knesset elections.

While in January a total of about 18,000 television sets were sold, by February the number had almost doubled to 35,000 and in March

jumped to a record 52,500. The market was apparently saturated by then, for in April only 11,100 sets were sold and figures for later in the year show a continued decline.

Washing machines had a record season also, with 35,018 sold during the first half of the year, or 65 per cent more than the same period last year. So far 8 per cent more air-conditioners have been sold this year than last year, a total of 18,430.

Refrigerators were selling at a rate of about 8 per cent less than last year, until the pre-election tax cuts were announced. Then followed a 41 per cent rise in the number sold during the second quarter of the year, which totalled 39,000 by the end of September.

For millionaires

Government economic coordinator Ya'acov Meridor is proposing to organize an economic conference in Israel on the lines of the post-Six Day War gathering of Diaspora Jewish (and some gentile) millionaires convened by then-premier Levi Eshkol.

Meridor, just back from a long visit to the U.S., sounded out the cabinet on his idea last week and came up against some doubts over the timing.

Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor said there was no decision yet, and the cabinet would address itself to the issue again shortly.

The purpose of the economic conference would be to spur investment in Israel, which was also the main purpose of the economic minister's visit to the U.S.

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.78	.52	Consolidated Mortgage Reg. (5)		.33	.32	.51	.25%	Elo (2.5) Reg. — Transformers	
1.73	.31	Tel Aviv Ordinary Reg. (10)		.33	.34	.11%	.06	Electra (5) Elect. Equip.	
		INSURANCE		.23%	.06	.23%	.06	Wine and Cable (2.5) Reg.	
1.92	.75	Aryeh (10)		.38	.38	.61%	.13%	Elron (2)	
1.45	.67	Hapoalim Reg. (10)		.32	.35	.63%	3.18	Frustron (100) Electro Chemical	
1.18	.52	Sakar Reg. (10)		.54	.51	.80%	.06	Polyon Textiles (5)	
		SERVICES		.15%	.26	.15%	.26	Tad — Plywood (2) Reg.	
.11%	.04	Delek Fuel Reg.		.04	.04	2.81	.85	Teva Pharmaceuticals (10) Reg.	
.14%	.06%	Electric Corp.		.19	.19	.28	.12	Delek Sea Works	
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.52	.25%	Mehadrin Citrus		.19	.18	.80%	.06%	Discount Registered (5)	
1.32	.64%	Property and Building (10)		1.00	.95	2.47	1.36	Export Investment (10) Reg.	
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1981

Cairo's other voice

ONLY ONE WEEK after President Anwar Sadat's violent death, the mourning in Egypt has given way to a remarkably speedy transfer of power to President-elect Hosni Mubarak. Yesterday's national referendum, called to formally endorse Mubarak — the only candidate — showed a heavy turnout at the polls, despite repeated calls by Libya and other Arab rejectionists for a boycott of the election.

Violent outbursts by Moslem fundamentalists in Asyut, a traditional trouble spot in Upper Egypt, were put down ruthlessly amidst fierce clashes, with heavy casualties among both the insurgents and the Egyptian security forces. Also, there have been reports of various minor clashes in Cairo itself, including persistent rumours of widespread arrests among various opposition groups during the past week.

With the stick, came the carrot to the opposition at home and in the Arab world. Mubarak lost little time in resorting to that old stand-by — the Palestinian issue. What is surprising is that he should have used such extreme formulations only four days after his cordial meeting in Cairo with Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin at which both leaders solemnly pledged their firm adherence to the Camp David peace process.

Mubarak used in his eve-of-referendum address expressions which fall only a little short of full-fledged Arab rejectionist phraseology. He reaffirmed what he termed the "incontestable right of the Palestinians to self-determination" — the standard euphemism for a Palestinian state — and he included in that "incontestable right" (Palestinian) autonomy in Arab (East) Jerusalem. What should be of even greater concern to Jerusalem, is Mubarak's outright call to Washington to exert pressure on Israel in that direction. For, as Egypt's new President asserts, "the U.S. holds 99 per cent of the cards, because it is the only country with power to put pressure on Israel."

What Mr. Mubarak and his close political advisers must certainly know is that such political phrases are not only incompatible with the Camp David peace process, but in fact pre-empt it.

It is a well-known fact that the Camp David accords, particularly those covering the Palestinian issue, are fraught with ambiguities — to borrow a phrase from Henry Kissinger, perhaps "constructive ambiguities." But in these ambiguities lie both the strength and the weakness, and in fact comprise the art of these accords. For they give both sides a sufficient transition period, five years — once full Palestinian autonomy has been agreed upon — to test each other's good will and to decide on the final disposition of the territories of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza region after that span of time. To urge the U.S. to exert pressure on Israel right now to agree to "Palestinian self-determination" is in fact undermining the carefully worded Camp David peace process, rather than safeguarding its continuity.

Even if Israel has so far been slow, and perhaps even dragging its feet, in the drawn-out autonomy talks, there appeared to be a good chance of some appreciable headway being made now to advance negotiations towards a full autonomy agreement within the coming months. The late president said on numerous occasions during the few weeks before his murder that, once the autonomy framework has been agreed upon, the Palestinians themselves can take their rightful place in implementing it.

If there is need for pressure, it ought to be exerted on some of the less extreme and somewhat more realistic Palestinians to join the peace process. Washington indeed would be a natural source for such a move through its special Saudi connection. At a time when the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia is still hanging in the balance in the U.S. Senate, even a modest, public Saudi statement in support of the peace process could go a long way in bringing round some of those Senators who oppose the sale primarily because of Riyadh's consistent opposition to the Camp David agreements.

The seemingly easy way out — courting the PLO, which has now been adopted even by two former U.S. presidents, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter — who both have given firm commitments to Israel to oppose such a move unless the PLO first recognizes Israel's existence and agrees to desist from acts of terror — is certainly a prescription for failure. There can be no doubt that, once the Palestinians themselves show some reason and agree to negotiate with Israel, Jerusalem can also be expected to come forward with reasonable solutions.

A view from the Hebrew press

YEDIOT AHRONOT (Independent) writes that while it had expected Mubarak to remain "friendly with Israel" until next April, "he has started showing his hard line right away." The paper surmises that the Carter-Ford statement on talks with the PLO was made "on Mubarak's inspiration," and it also cites his call for U.S. pressure on Israel.

The paper concludes: Since the Begin delegation returned from Egypt in an optimistic mood, the question arises whether the government wants to continue soothing the public, or whether Israel will begin to suspect that something has changed in Egypt and that there is a need to respond to the adamant attitude which has emerged in the position of the new Egyptian government.



Egypt's new president, Hosni Mubarak, left, greets Israel premier Menachem Begin at their meeting in Cairo before Anwar Sadat's funeral.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1981

Engine of economic growth

THE PUBLICATION yesterday of the State Comptroller's series of reports on the major government corporations provides an appropriate occasion for re-assessing the role and function of public enterprise in the economy.

The calumny of public enterprise, almost regardless of performance, has long been a popular pastime. At best, it is regarded as unnecessarily encroaching upon areas of activity that would and could be better served by private initiative. At worst, it is seen as wasteful and a morass of inefficiency. The dictum that "the government has no business to be in business" has almost become an article of faith for all right-minded and decent people.

That the State Comptroller should find fault, in minor or even major respects, with the operation of corporations subject to his examination is hardly surprising. That is his role and duty, and the task of improvement is necessarily endless. What is surprising is that, by and large, the enterprises concerned come out from under the Comptroller's scalpel almost unscathed and even earned largely positive marks.

The reports just published should make the public and, even more so, the politicians ask themselves again whether Israel's agricultural exports could have been developed to their present level without Agrexco, or whether we could have had a permanent and reliable air link to the outside world without El Al, and whether our industrial development could have been promoted as it has been without the Industrial Development Bank, or without the leading technological role of the Israel Aircraft Industries.

Bigger countries than Israel have found public enterprise functionally indispensable in key sectors of their economies, not only where natural monopolies are concerned, but also in areas where public enterprise can serve as a pacemaker in economic growth.

After eight years of virtual economic stagnation — with the only exception the level of consumption, which continued to rise — it may be well to take a fresh look at our public sector enterprises, and to ask whether they could not be turned into the driving engine of renewed growth and accelerated technical progress.

Such strictures of performance as are contained in the State Comptroller's reports do not contradict the potential for growth in the public sector enterprises, and until private enterprise will be measured by the same yardsticks, its oft-claimed superiority over public enterprise will remain unproven.

At a time when private business enterprise refrains from investment in real assets and prefers to accumulate financial assets as a hedge against uncertainty, it is not surprising to find — as the State Comptroller has pointed out in the case of the Dead Sea Works — that a publicly owned enterprise, left to its own devices according to market criteria, should conduct itself similarly, and accumulate the staggering amount of IS\$660m. in the form of securities.

Such conduct is not the natural consequence of public ownership, but its perversion. It demonstrates that the corporation's ownership and control is not public-minded enough, and that it has not been charged, either directly or through its parent company, Israel Chemicals Ltd., with assuming a more dynamic role in searching out new fields of productive investment.

'Parable' of the fig

TORA AND FLORA
L.I. Rabinowitz

Portion of the Week: Bereshit, Gen. 1.1-2.6 The verse discussed is 2.6.

Another annual cycle of the reading of the Pentateuch with its haftarah, the relevant section from the prophets, begins this week.

The creation of flora is detailed in Gen. 1.11-12. This passage and all others in this portion mention flora only in general terms, without identifying any of them (cf. for instance 1.29; 2.4 and 9). Even the fruit trees in the Garden of Eden and the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil are not identified.

The first specific mention of flora is of the fig, or rather the leaf of the fig tree, which Adam and Eve use to cover their nakedness. In rabbinic literature the fig makes another contribution to preserving female modesty, though it is a semantic one. It reminds me of a lovely story told of Winston Churchill.

Churchill was the guest of honour at a society dinner in Boston. The main course was chicken, and when Winston was asked which portion he preferred, he replied, "Bressi, please." His hostess rebuked him. "Mr. Churchill, we do not use that word in polite society; we call it 'white meat.' The following day he sent her a corsage with a note: "For your white meat."

What has this to do with Tora and the fig? The Mishna (Nidda 57) states that the rabbis employed the "parable" of the fig to describe the three stages in the physical development of the female. Childhood is called *paga*, the Hebrew word for the first appearance of the unripe fig (*paga*).

Puberty was called *bochel*, which means, literally, "ill," but, as the Talmud explains, in this context it refers to that stage of the fig when the white top appears on the still unripe fruit. The stage of full physical maturity was referred to by the peculiar name *tsemel*, a hapax-legomenon — it occurs nowhere else in rabbinical literature. It obviously refers to that stage when her breasts are fully rounded. Jastrow actually suggests that it means "contracted" or "wrinkled," connecting it with the word *tsimsum*, which has this meaning.

The Talmud, however (Nidda 47b), gives an entirely different explanation, which is surely more appropriate. It regards it as a polite contraction of two words, *yatsah meleah*, meaning "she has emerged full." The other explanation, given *in loc*, makes it clear that it means "when her breasts are fully rounded." The use of this euphemism is surely in the spirit of the aristocratic lady of Boston.

Judaism conclave

The 27th annual conference on Jewish thought, sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Culture, has opened at 21 locations throughout the country, and lasts four days.

The theme of this year's conference is "Jewish Defence in Our Times — Personalities, Methods and Fields." Discussions are being led by prominent researchers and rabbis on the Jewish future of Israel society, integrating Israel's ethnic communities and bringing the secular and religious closer together.

ETHIOPIA'S PRISONERS OF ZION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — It may come as a surprise to readers of The Jerusalem Post that the Jewish Agency, would sabotage efforts to rescue Jews from Ethiopia and bring them to Israel (September 27). It is no surprise to us.

In 1975 the Jewish Agency Director for Immigration and Absorption came right out and said that he opposed bringing Ethiopian Jews to Israel. Subsequently he "changed his mind" — officially, that is. He is a follower of Interior and Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg, who has always opposed the cause of the Jews of Ethiopia.

A grand total of 120 Jews were saved between 1975 and 1977. But then Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan told the press in Switzerland that Israel was aiding Ethiopia. An additional result of Dayan's action was a wave of pogroms in Ethiopia by anti-government forces.

For years we have pleaded with the Jewish Agency to mount an effective rescue campaign to end the Holocaust in Ethiopia — in vain. According to the article in the Canadian newspaper, 10,000 are dead out of a Jewish population of 28,000 (according to a 1976 census). We offered specific suggestions to get people out — all were ignored.

We are convinced that as long as the Jewish Agency has responsibility for the rescue of Ethiopian Jews, they will never be rescued.

We are therefore circulating a petition, requesting that:

A) A special body be created to deal only with the rescue and aliya of the Jews of Ethiopia.

B) This body be given an adequate budget by the Israeli government and/or the Jewish Agency.

C) This body have sole and far-reaching authority to act in all areas necessary in order to save Ethiopian Jews and bring them to Israel.

D) This body be managed and directed by Jews from Ethiopia in Israel (and chosen by them).

E) This body be free of pressure or interference from anyone in Israel with the single exception of the Prime Minister.

F) The Israeli government and/or the Jewish Agency take immediate steps to help free Prisoners of Zion in Ethiopia.

YESHAYAHU BEN-DARUCH,
Chairman

AVRAHAM YESHAYAHU,
Secretary,
Union for Saving Ethiopian Jewish Families
Ashdod.

STRATEGIC COOPERATION WITH THE U.S.

It should also be remembered that both in World War I and World War II, a considerable number of smaller states joined one or the other side in the conflict because they felt that their destiny was too closely linked to one of the superpowers to allow them to remain neutral.

It is not difficult to visualize the fate of little Israel, should the Soviet Union emerge victorious from an eventual conflict. On the other

EMMA MARCUS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Recently, R.E. reported in your Postscripts column that Mrs. Emma Marcus, widow of David Mickey Marcus, was living on an IDF "pension," which somehow suggests that Mrs. Marcus is in dire poverty. Once and for all, I would like to set the record straight.

True: Mrs. Marcus, now in her 70's, is blind and in poor health.

Also very true: The Government of Israel has always seen to the financial and medical needs of Mrs. Marcus. In fact, in the last three years, the Government has been more than generous in its responsibility to Emma. Prime Minister Begin himself has visited with Mrs. Marcus twice in New York.

These are the true circumstances regarding Mrs. Marcus. I am one of her closest friends. All visits to Mrs. Marcus are arranged through me, and all requests for Emma's welfare are forwarded by me, through the Consulate in New York, to the Government of Israel.

Emma Marcus is, indeed, very grateful and never fails to express her heartfelt thanks to the Government of Israel and the IDF.

HARRY R. EISNER,
Past President,
American Veterans of Israel
Bayside, New York.

hand, should the Americans win without Israel even lifting a finger to come to their help, would they continue to support such a "faithful" ally in the future?

Strategic cooperation with the U.S.A. is as much in Israel's interest as it is in the interest of the Americans — or even more so — and helping the U.S. militarily in case of war is in the supreme interests of this country.

Haifa. DR. EZRA MENTCHER

'THE POST'

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As a veteran reader of The Jerusalem Post, I was astonished to read what Prime Minister Begin said in New York about your excellent paper: "Every page is poisonous, and they are spreading the poison around the world, in English."

I do not belong to any political party and much appreciate your balanced editorials and other articles which give expression to various points of view. I find that you intelligently support or reject, as the case may be, policies and attitudes of the two big parties and thus prove that your paper is really independent.

MOSHE BEN ELIYAHU
Jerusalem.

ANTI-SEMITISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — It is with regret that I write this letter, but it is necessary. It concerns the re-emergence of anti-Semitism in this country.

I, who am not a Jew, have now observed it in one of its most invidious forms, and can confirm that it is not attributable to the "oversensitive reaction" of the Jews. It exists in fact.

My greatest sorrow, however, is the attitude of the Jewish community. Once again, they are advising their members to keep a low profile. My wife, who is a sabra, is naturally incensed, particularly at being told to "be careful how you talk."

W.J. DOHERTY
Bremen, West Germany.

'KAPPAROT' A FOLK CUSTOM, 'NOT RELIGIOUS DUTY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — It is a great pity that the media, by their wide publicity every year, tend to reinforce the impression that the rite of *kapparot* is one of the religious duties that the Tora requires the faithful to perform on Yom Kippur eve. It should be emphasized that it is nothing more than a folk custom whose popularity is based on the superstition and ignorance of its observers rather than their respect for Judaism.

Joseph Caro, the author of the *Shulchan Arukh*, strictly forbade its observance in his own town and ruled in the aforementioned normative code of Jewish religious precept that the custom be outlawed (Section 705). Nahmanides, the rebuilder of the Jewish com-



munity in Eretz Israel in the Middle Ages, condemned it as idolatrous superstition. When we add to these strictures the health hazards and cruelty to animals involved, there would seem to be nothing to commend it beyond its photogenic potentialities, to the thinking religious and non-religious public alike. Both have good reason for putting the practice in its proper perspective and divesting it of its aura of religious respectability.

ARYEH NEWMAN
Jerusalem.

According to custom a person's sins are symbolically transferred to a chicken, which is then donated to the poor. Many families substitute money for the chicken nowadays. (Starphoto)

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